

.. ONTARIO ..
THE RECORD
OF THE
MOWAT GOVERNMENT
22 YEARS
OF
PROGRESSIVE LEGISLATION
AND
HONEST ADMINISTRATION
1872-1894.

—♦♦♦—
*Copies of this Pamphlet can be had by Liberal Candidates from
Alexander Smith, Secretary Ontario Liberal Association,
Toronto.*

—♦♦♦—
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THE RECORD
OF
THE MOWAT GOVERNMENT

TWENTY-TWO YEARS OF PROGRESSIVE LIBERAL LEGIS-
LATION AND ADMINISTRATION.

At the close of twenty-two years of its administration of the Government of Ontario, the Liberal party again appeals to the people for a further renewal of confidence. During these twenty-two years their policy has been subjected to the scrutiny of an active and aggressive Opposition and to the criticism of a vigorous press; the electors of the Province at five general elections have shown their approval of that policy in unmistakable terms, and, as required by the constitution, they are now to be asked their opinion for the sixth time. To maintain the confidence of the country for so long a period of time might be taken as a conclusive proof that the policy of the Liberal party was honest, progressive and economical, and that its administration of public affairs was efficient and capable. Evidence to satisfy the most critical with regard to these matters will be found in the following pages.

While it is important that a political party should have a well-defined policy and should carry that policy out in the public interest, it is scarcely less important that the leader of a party should be a man of the highest integrity and moral worth. In this respect, the Liberal party has been peculiarly favored. Its leader, Sir Oliver Mowat, has shown unexampled capacity for public business, unsurpassed knowledge of constitutional law, and a rare appreciation of the extent to which the public interests could be promoted by timely and judicious legislation. In his public career he has combined with the highest statesmanship, the purest citizenship—the characteristics of a legislator. He has guarded provincial rights against encroachment by the Federal power. He has expended public moneys solely for the public good ; and, with a steadfastness which even his opponents appreciate, he has promoted legislation for the diffusion of Education, the suppression of immorality, and the enlargement of the privileges of citizenship. No leader ever appealed to the people with a stronger claim for the renewal of its confidence.

LEGISLATION.

Private Bills.

All acts of Parliament are divided into two classes, "Public" and "Private," and it will be convenient to consider the latter first. It is difficult to draw any sharp line of distinction between these classes, because all statutes have more or less to do with the definition of public rights. The Legislative Assembly of Ontario treats all Bills as "Private," which grant to any party or parties the right to erect bridges; to make turnpike roads or railroads; to construct harbors, canals, locks, dams, slides, and similar works; to run ferries; to form joint stock companies; or generally, to exercise any exclusive or peculiar privileges whatever, or to do anything that would affect the rights or property of other parties. With respect to this kind of legislation, Mr. Bourinot, in his "Parliamentary Procedure and Practice," makes the following remarks:

"In a country like Canada, with its immense extent of territory, and varied material resources, private bill legislation must necessarily form a very important part of the work of the Parliament and the Legislatures of the Dominion. One of the advantages of the federal union has been the distribution amongst several legislative bodies of an immense amount of work that otherwise would have embarrassed a single legislature. * * * Since 1867 the Dominion Parliament has passed more than 1,400 Acts, of which 650 have been for private objects in the parliamentary sense of the term, that is to say, for the incorporation of railway, land, insurance, and other companies and bodies, many of which illustrate the development of the country from a material, intellectual, and social point of view. During the same period the Legislatures of the Provinces of Canada have passed between 6,000 and 7,000, of which upwards of two-thirds relate to local or private objects. These figures show not only the legislative activity of Canada, but the value of local or provincial freedom of action in all matters that necessarily and properly fall within the constitutional functions of the several Legislatures."

The above figures included the legislation of 1884. In the ten years since that period the number of private bills passed by all the Legislatures has very greatly increased—the total number passed by the Ontario Parliament up to the present time being nearly 1,700.

Public Bills.

Public bills are intended to have "a public and general operation;" they "concern the whole community though only in a particular matter." Some of them are introduced into the Legisla-

tive Assembly by Ministers of the Crown, and for these the Ministry are, of course, directly and collectively responsible; they are indirectly but no less fully responsible for such public bills, introduced by private members, as they allow to pass into law. As there is only one Chamber in the Ontario Legislature it is an absolute necessity, in order to ensure sound legislation, that the Ministry at whose instance, or under whose auspices, all Public Statutes are passed, should be collectively possessed of great legal, business, and parliamentary experience. The character of the public general Acts passed since 1872 is the best evidence that these qualities have throughout its long *régime* characterized the Mowat administration, and that all public measures have been subjected during their passage through Parliament to the most careful and skilful scrutiny.

PARLIAMENTARY INSTITUTIONS.

Under the authority of the British North American Act the Ontario Legislature may make any change it pleases in the Constitution of the Province, "except as regards the office of the Lieutenant-Governor." This power it has from time to time freely exercised, and the changes made have been steadily in the direction of popular government, but have been at the same time so well considered that the current of progress has always been smooth. A political revolution has taken place, but so quietly that only close observers are in a position to estimate accurately the extent of the changes that have been effected. These changes relate (1) to the constitution, powers and privileges of the Legislative Assembly, and (2) to the representation of the people in Parliament.

Qualification of Electors.

Prior to the General Election of 1871, which brought the Liberal party into power, the right to vote at Parliamentary Elections was confined to owners, tenants or occupants of real property to the value of \$400 in cities, \$300 in towns, and \$200 in townships and incorporated villages. The franchise was a purely property franchise.

In the year 1874, an Act was passed extending the right of voting to persons earning an income of not less than \$400.

In 1887 the franchise was extended to farmers' sons, not themselves owners of property and not in receipt of income, but, resident on a father's farm.

It will be observed from the foregoing that this Liberal Gov-

ernment were as rapidly as possible approaching the principle of "Manhood suffrage," which would confer the suffrage on all male subjects of Her Majesty the Queen, who had arrived at the age of manhood, unless legally disqualified or prohibited, irrespective of property or income qualification. They followed their liberal legislation in this direction, in 1888, by the introduction of an Act for that purpose, which was passed, and is now the law of the land. This grand measure is entitled, "*An Act to establish Manhood Suffrage for the Legislative Assembly*;" and its simple enactments remove all bar to the exercise of the franchise, on the easy terms set forth in its provisions.

It was thus reserved for this Government to show its good faith in its own acts of legislation and administration, and its confidence in the judgment of the greatly enlarged constituency which it invited to pronounce upon them. It followed this measure in the succeeding year by a new Voters' List Act, which will be referred to under the next heading, and by the Franchise Assessment Act of 1889, both of which were supplementary to the "Manhood Suffrage Act," and intended to supply the means, as to registration, etc., for the carrying out of its provisions. No British subject, 21 years old, thus, needs hereafter be deprived of a vote in elections for this Assembly.

Registration of Electors.

Prior to the General Election of 1871, under the former Government, the system of registering voters was very defective. The clerk of each municipality was bound by an Act passed in 1868, to prepare each year a list of persons entitled to vote, as shown by the assessment roll, but the checks upon the perpetration of frauds by either the assessors or the clerks were very inadequate.

In 1874 an Act was passed which required the clerk to print 200 copies of his list and give them due publicity.

In 1876 an Act was passed amending and consolidating the law respecting voters' lists, and repealing all previous enactments prescribing the method of registering voters.

In 1878 an Act was passed making the voters' list, as revised by the County Judge, "final and conclusive evidence" of the right to vote except in certain specified cases, the object being to lessen the cost of conducting a scrutiny of the votes polled in a contested election.

In 1879 an Act was passed giving the County Judge additional powers in the revision of the lists, and especially author-

izing him to correct mistakes without application having been previously made for that purpose, and to do this according to the evidence submitted to him.

The great extension of the electoral franchise which took place in 1885 made necessary certain changes in the method of registering voters, and these were embodied in the "Voters' Lists Amendment Act" of that year, special care being taken to guard the rights of "wage-earners" and "landholders' sons." The Act requires the assessor to enter the names of persons coming under these descriptions "without any request in that behalf," and authorizes "any person" who is himself a voter to apply for the insertion of any wage-earner's or landholder's son's name in the voters' list.

In 1889 there was passed "The Ontario Voters' List Act, 1889," which provided the method of preparing and revising the lists, and registering the names of voters, in conformity with the Manhood Suffrage Act, passed the year before.

In cities, however, it was found that the large number of voters added by the Manhood Suffrage Act, made it impracticable to have the lists of persons entitled to vote at elections to the Legislative Assembly and who are not also municipal electors, prepared by the municipal authorities. The great expense incurred in the publication of these lists, and the impossibility of checking the names inserted by the assessors, and the facility which this gave for the perpetration of frauds, showed conclusively that if an honest vote was to be secured, some other system must be adopted. The young men, and it is of them that this class largely consists, advocated registration as a remedy for these evils. The Government feeling that the obtaining of a pure vote was essential to the interests of good government, submitted to the House at the late Session a bill for registration of this class of electors upon their personal application at sittings held for this purpose, accompanied with stringent provisions for the prevention of personation. It could hardly have been anticipated that a bill such as this would have been opposed by any one wishing to secure the true verdict of the electorate, and yet the opposition contested almost every provision with a persistent virulence that they have never before displayed.

Manner of Conducting Elections.

Previous to the General Election of 1871, the law required the deputy-returning officer to record the votes given for each candidate at his polling-place, the voter stating publicly for whom he

voted. This system gave rise to great abuses, more especially bribery and intimidation, and it was also a frequent cause of disorderly conduct at polling-places.

By an Act passed in 1874, the system of voting by ballot was introduced and passed by this Government, not only securing to each voter the privilege of secrecy, but effectively suppressing all the excitement and disorder caused by the publication from time to time on polling day, of the state of the poll.

Attacks were made on the Ballot Act, by the Opposition, in 1890, on the ground that it did not secure the secrecy desired or intended. An amending measure, proposing to provide for this alleged lack in the old one, was moved by a prominent member of the Opposition. It was shown, however, in reply, that this system, which is the same as that in use in England, is as secret as any in the world; and that under the proposed amendment ballot-stuffing and personation could be resorted to without detection, whereas under the present system such crimes would be certain to be discovered and rectified by the proceedings in a scrutiny of votes. The charge that there had been cases of discovery of how votes had been cast, excepting in cases of scrutiny, was absolutely unfounded. Every official is sworn to secrecy; and the ballots, as soon as counted, are sealed up, and returned to the proper officer of the Crown, who is also sworn, unless they be required by an Election Court, to preserve them inviolate. The only possible way in which a vote could be discovered is by a deputy-returning officer remembering the registration counterfoil number of a voter, and watching, at the count, for the corresponding ballot. No man can possibly recollect the numbers in this way during the performance of his duties at the polls, and keep track of the corresponding numbers, and note the way in which the ballots were marked while counting the votes. In any case, even if he could remember one or two in this way, he is sworn to secrecy, and any act of perjury in revealing what he might discover would be severely punished under the law. The Act has been in operation for fifteen years, and no case of a disclosure of a vote has ever been complained of.

The restrictions just referred to were made still more effective in the session of 1890, by the Act to amend the Election Act as to Secrecy of Voting. In addition to the stringent forms of oaths to be taken by every official connected with the polling or handling the ballots, provision is made for the posting, at every polling place, of printed notifications warning the public of the stringency of these regulations.

In reply to the contention of the Opposition that the House of Commons Ballot Act furnishes a form of absolute secrecy in voting, the opinion expressed by the Hon. Mr. Chapleau, Secretary of State in the Dominion Parliament, is worthy of consideration :

" Mr. Chapleau said, . . . The hon. member for West Durham (Mr. Blake) has stated that there were doubts as to the absolute secrecy of the votes given under the present system. I have no doubt that if the people wish to know how others have voted, they can find out, in a great many cases, especially with regard to those who have not sufficient education to take their papers and give their votes themselves. If there be connivance between the voter and the election agent, the voter may, by making his cross in a certain way, show the agent that he has voted according to his promises. I found in my experience that an agent could tell by looking at their ballots whether certain voters had carried out their promises. . . . I had the misfortune at one time of being obliged to ask for the conviction of two or three of my fellow countrymen in a case in the criminal court in which I was acting as counsel, for having stuffed a ballot box, and by this means changed the result of the election. . . . I must say that the present system does not give absolute secrecy and security to the voter."—*Hansard*, page 2621, 1890.

The following may be quoted on this subject from the *Toronto Telegram* of March 7th,—a paper certainly not actuated in its opinion by friendliness to the Ontario Government:—

" As it stands, the Ontario ballot act is an improvement upon the systems that govern Dominion and Municipal elections. The provision for numbering ballots it is argued enables partisan officials to trace the choice of the voter. The Attorney-General guards against this offence by placing deputy-returning officers under obligation to respect the secrecy of the ballot. Oaths do not always bind excited partisans. The men who are bad enough to seek to identify the voter by the number on his ballot paper are qualified to profit by the opportunities which the Dominion and Municipal systems offer for spoiling ballots and stuffing ballot-boxes.

" It is out of the fulness of bitter experience that our faith in the superiority of the Ontario system is speaking. The numbered ballot provides a way by which bad votes can be judicially subtracted from the total of a candidate who wins by fraud. When the ballots are not numbered the votes of dead men, of absentees, of repeaters, pass at their face value and cheat the choice of an honest majority out of his rights.

Disputed Elections.

The election law provides that an election return may be disputed on technical grounds, if the conditions prescribed have not been properly observed. The tendency of the legislation respecting elections during the past eighteen years, has been to lessen the chance of an election being declared void in this way, provided there is good reason to believe that the member-elect is the choice of the people.

The system of trying election petitions by the Superior Court judges, came into force before 1871, but it has since that time been greatly improved. An Act passed in 1876 provides that when the petition alleges corrupt practices it shall be tried by two judges, who must agree in their finding before any person can be declared guilty of a corrupt practice. It provides also that a candidate, when the judges have reason to believe that an act, corrupt in law, has been committed in excusable ignorance, shall not be subject to the penalty of disqualification. And it further provides, that an election shall not be declared void on account of corrupt practices, unless there is good reason to believe that they were carried on to an extent sufficient to affect the result of the election. These provisions are calculated to make the system of trying petitions more equitable to candidates who endeavor to conduct election contests according to law, and to prevent electors from being put unnecessarily to the cost and trouble of a new choice.

The Election Law Amendment Act of 1884 makes further provision in the same direction. It provides that election trials shall be continued from day to day until completed; that when polling at any place has been interfered with by a "riot or other emergency" on the day appointed, it shall be resumed on the day following, and continued from day to day, if necessary, until the poll has been kept open the ordinary length of time; and that "it is the policy of the election law" that no election shall be declared void for any irregularity on the part of the returning officer, unless it appears that the irregularity affects the result of the election.

Concurrently with the legislation intended to improve the election law in the ways above indicated, there has been legislation of an increasingly stringent character against "corrupt practices" at elections.

In 1873 it was enacted, by way of supplement to previous definitions, that "corrupt practices shall mean bribery, treating and undue influence, or any of such offences, as defined by this, or any Act of this Legislature, or recognized by the common law of the Parliament of England."

Still more stringent prohibitions were enacted in 1876 and in 1884, in the latter case making betting on the result of an election a corrupt practice, and also the furnishing of money for betting purposes. The immediate occasion of this latter enactment was the prevalence of betting in the West Middlesex election shortly before, and the failure of the Election Court to disqualify the

Conservative member-elect, though the betting was done with his money.

Redistribution of Seats.

As the centre of population changes within the Province, it becomes necessary from time to time to readjust the representation, and occasionally to increase it. The membership of the Legislative Assembly was fixed by the British North America Act at 82, each member representing a separate electoral district. The first change in the distribution of seats for the House of Commons was made by the Dominion Parliament in 1872, and for the Legislative Assembly by the Provincial Legislature in 1874, the membership of the latter being increased to 88, each member still representing a separate electoral district. The general aim of the Representation Act of 1874 was to take in to account the rapid increase in the population of the western part of the Province. The county of Huron was divided into three districts, instead of two; the district of Bothwell was abolished and two members each were given to Lambton, Essex and Kent; a new district (since made a county) of Dufferin was created out of parts of Simcoe, Grey, Wellington, and the district of Cardwell; to Grey and Simcoe were assigned three members each, instead of two; a new district was created under the title of "Muskoka and Parry Sound." The district of Niagara was abolished, the territory included in it being re-incorporated with the County of Lincoln. In this way eight new constituencies were created, and two old ones abolished, making a net increase of six in the membership of the Assembly. The Act made a number of minor changes in other districts with a view to making them more nearly equal in population, subject always to the general principle that county municipal boundaries should be preserved. The most captious critic cannot possibly find fault with the principle under which these changes were made. The increase in the representation could not be effected without such changes in old boundaries; but all the efforts of professional opposition failed to show any injustice, or any distortion of ridings as to geographical convenience or population. The extreme fairness, indeed, with which this redistribution was carried out might easily be shown by reference to the census and election returns, but it is sufficient to state that at the following general election (that of 1875), the new constituencies added to the relative strength of the Conservative Opposition, instead of taking away from it.

done with

The Act of 1885.

In 1885, eleven years after this increase of the representation to 88, and after the increase of Ontario Representation in the Dominion Parliament which followed the census of 1881, the membership of the Assembly was still farther increased to 90. In making this addition a further slight re-arrangement was effected, all the changes being in the direction of the equalizing of the population, and the more equal distribution of the representation. The following is a synopsis of the changes made at that time:—

Algoma, divided into two ridings.

Bruce, divided into three ridings, instead of two.

Leeds and Grenville, allowed one member each, instead of three members for the two together.

Parry Sound district, separated from Muskoka, and created an electoral district.

Cornwall town and township, re-incorporated with the County of Stormont for electoral purposes.

Toronto, allowed three members instead of two, the contiguous town of Parkdale, now part of the city, being added for electoral purposes.

The three ridings of Simcoe, re-arranged, and named East, Centre, and West.

The two ridings of Victoria, re-arranged, and named East and West.

Minor changes in the three ridings of Wellington, and the name of the Centre riding changed to the East riding.

Similar changes in the three ridings of Grey, the former East riding becoming the Centre riding.

Minor changes without any changes of name, in the two ridings of Brant, the district of Brockville, the district of Cardwell, the county of Pufferin, the county of Peel, the district of Kingston, the county of Frontenac, the county of Addington the two ridings of Elgin, the East and West ridings of York, the two ridings of Essex, the two ridings of Ontario, the East and West ridings of Huron, the district of London, and the two ridings of Perth.

The ridings of Cornwall and Leeds and Grenville, thus modified, were the two smallest in population of those in the older parts of Ontario, the former having a population of but 9,904, and the latter of but 12,929.

Effect of the Changes.

The aim of these various changes, as of those made by the Act of 1874, was to adjust the representation more accurately and equitably to the population, in so far as could be done without disturbing county municipal boundaries. Some of the changes made had for their object a fuller recognition of those boundaries in localities where municipal re-adjustments had already taken place, as, for instance, the transfer of the township of East Luther from Centre Wellington to Dufferin. Collectively they improved the electoral map of the Province, and removed a number of anomalies caused by movements that had, during the past thirty years, taken place in its population.

In the re-adjustment of 1874, the single-member-district system was adhered to throughout. In the re-adjustment of 1885, a principle new to this country was introduced. Toronto and Parkdale were together allowed three members, but each elector was by the Act limited to two votes. In the words of the Act (section 10, sub-section 4): "At a contested election for the electoral district of said city, no person shall vote for more than two candidates." This method of choosing Parliamentary representatives by means of what are called "three-cornered constituencies," which admits the principle of minority representation, was in use in England from 1867 to 1885. It was introduced by the Conservative Disraeli Government, the author of the clause embodying it being the late Lord Chancellor Cairns. It was abolished by the Franchise and Redistribution Act of 1885, but by no means unanimously, a large number of the more independent members of the House of Commons, without reference to party lines, being strongly in favour of retaining this feature of the electoral system, and even extending its application. So strong was this feeling that Mr. Leonard Courtney resigned his seat in the Ministry rather than give up what he regarded as an important and useful electoral principle. By way of experiment the single-member-district plan has been made practically universal in Great Britain and Ireland, the large districts, with more than one member each, being for the most part abolished, as well as those known as "three cornered," on account of the limitation placed on the elector with respect to the number of votes he can cast. At a time when the advocates of "minority representations," were earnestly pressing their views in every country provided with representative institutions, there was much to be said in favour of trying the experiment on a limited scale in Ontario, and the opportunity for

doing this was afforded by the new "three-cornered constituency" of Toronto.

Increases In Population.

The population of the Province had, between the census of 1871 and that of 1881, increased from 1,620,834 to 1,923,228, a net increase of 302,394.

The increase in the population of the counties immediately affected by the Redistribution Bill between 1871 and 1881, was 175,799, or more than half of the entire increase throughout the Province. Some of the increases were as follows:

Bruce.....	16,804
Simcoe.....	18,437
Huron more than.....	16,000
Perth do.....	16,000
Essex do.....	14,000
York and Toronto more than.....	37,000
Algoma more than.....	15,000
Grey more than.....	13,000

It may certainly be fairly argued that if such large and important counties as Bruce, Simcoe, and others, were entitled to two representatives after the census of 1871, they were entitled to an extra member each after that of 1881, when their population had increased by nearly 20,000 each. And the same remark applies to the city of Toronto and the county of York, which latter retains its three members after the withdrawal of Parkdale.

Table of Results.

The following table shows the increases of population in the affected constituencies in the ten years ending 1881, with the additions to their representation under the present Act:—

<i>Old Electoral Divisions and Population.</i>		<i>New Electoral Divisions & Population.</i>	
ALGOMA.*		ALGOMA.	
1871.....	5,007	1881.....	20,320
		Divided into 2 Divisions, Algoma W. & Algoma E.	
BRUCE.		BRUCE.	
South Bruce.....	39,803	South Bruce.....	23,394
North Bruce.....	25,536	North do.....	20,196
		Centre do.....	21,628
CORNWALL.		CORNWALL.	
Cornwall.....	9,904	Stormont (including Cornwall) 23,198	
Stormont.....	13,294		

* A census was taken of Port Arthur on its becoming a town in 1884, under the authority of the Council. The population was returned at about 6 000, an increase of 4,725 over 1881.

Old Electoral Divisions and Population

LEEDS, GRENVILLE AND BROOKVILLE.	
South Leeds	18,325
Leeds and Grenville.....	12,929
Grenville	13,526
Brockville.....	16,395

SIMCOE, CARDWELL AND PEEL.

West Simcoe.....	26,120
East Simcoe.....	24,118
South Simcoe.....	17,355
Cardwell.....	17,993
Peel.....	16,387

BRANT.

South Brant.....	21,975
North Brant.....	11,894

DUFFERIN.

Dufferin	20,536
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ADDINGTON, FRONTENAC AND KINGSTON.

Addington	23,470
Frontenac.....	14,993
Kingston	14,091

WELLINGTON.

West Wellington.....	24,978
Centre do	19,640
South do	20,279

GREY.

East Grey.....	23,781
North Grey.....	25,631
South Grey	21,127

ELGIN.

East Elgin.....	27,473
West do	14,888

YORK.

East York.....	23,312
West do	18,834

ESSEX.

North Essex.....	25,659
South do	21,303

ONTARIO.

North Ontario.....	28,434
South do	20,378

VICTORIA.

South Victoria.....	20,813
North do	13,790

LONDON AND MIDDLESEX.

London City.....	19,746
Middlesex East.....	30,600

New Electoral Divisions & Population

LEEDS, GRENVILLE, AND BROOKVILLE.	
Leeds.....	20,759
Grenville.....	22,741
Brockville.....	17,724

SIMCOE, CARDWELL AND PEEL.

West Simcoe.....	20,134
East Simcoe.....	20,382
Centre Simcoe.....	17,407
Cardwell.....	22,357
Peel.....	21,697

BRANT.

South Brant.....	19,084
North Brant.....	14,785

DUFFERIN.

Dufferin.....	22,086
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ADDINGTON, FRONTENAC AND KINGSTON.

Addington	16,605
Frontenac.....	16,385
Kingston	19,564

WELLINGTON.

West Wellington.....	18,892
Centre do	16,385
South do	22,237

GREY.

East Grey.....	24,522
North Grey.....	21,483
South Grey.....	24,529

ELGIN.

East Elgin.....	19,848
West do	22,580

YORK.

East York.....	15,996
West do	15,742

ESSEX.

North Essex.....	23,657
South do	23,307

ONTARIO.

North Ontario.....	20,917
South do	27,895

VICTORIA.

South Victoria.....	18,289
North do	16,323

LONDON AND MIDDLESEX.

London City.....	23,636
Middlesex East.....	26,710

& Population

BROCKVILLE.
20,759
22,741
17,724

AND PEEL

.....20,134
20,382
17,407
22,357
21,697

.....19,084
14,785

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AND KINGSTON.

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.....24,529

.....19,848

.....22,580

.....15,996

.....15,742

.....23,657

.....23,307

.....20,917

.....27,895

.....18,289

.....16,323

ELSEX.

.....23,636

.....26,710

Old Electoral Divisions and Population

PERTH.
 North Perth.....32,915
 South do.20,778

DISTRICT OF
 Muskoka and Parry Sound....

New Electoral Divisions & Population

PERTH.
 North Perth.....29,560
 South do.24,133

DISTRICTS OF
 Muskoka.....
 Parry Sound.....

The Dominion and Ontario Redistribution Bills Compared.

It is a favorite retort with supporters of the Opposition to declare what they are pleased to term the "Gerrymander" in Ontario, above referred to, as objectionable as that of which their own friends in the Dominion were guilty in 1882. A few considerations will show whether this *tu quoque* argument can hold.

The Dominion Government, in framing the Redistribution Bill of 1882, practically abolished, wherever it was thought in their interest to do so, county municipalities. They obliterated county boundaries; threw sections of two, three or four counties, having no interests in common, together for electoral purposes; and so cut and carved up the political map of Canada as to make it unrecognizable. Three ends only being kept particularly in view: The one that of legislating their principal opponents out of Parliament; the second that of concentrating the Liberal majorities of different adjoining counties into one riding with an overwhelming Liberal majority, thus wasting hundreds of Liberal votes; and the third that of making all other ridings, that is, the large majority—by the elimination of Liberal townships, Tory, with well-assured majorities.

The Ontario Government, in framing their measure of 1834, on the other hand, kept five points in view:—*First*, to increase the aggregate membership as little as possible; *second*, in no case to break down county boundaries; *third*, not to divide townships or other municipalities; *fourth*, always to move in the direction of equalizing the population where changes were made; *fifth*, not to aim at destroying the seats held by members of the Opposition. Upon this latter point but two members were placed in a minority—Mr. Ermatinger, the member for East Elgin, by the change of St. Thomas from the East to the West Riding, and Col. Grey, of West York, who was placed in a minority of but three votes, while in every case the change proceeded in the direction of equalization or approximating toward the unit of representation, or average population of the constituencies, namely, 21,366.

The Dominion Gerrymander Act of 1882.

Examine the contrast to this policy exhibited by the Tory Government of the Dominion. Equalization of the population of the constituencies was the *alleged reason* for the breaking down the well-defined county boundaries, and for carving up the constituencies in such a remarkable manner. The object desired was, as claimed, of *equalizing the Constituencies*.

Take a few examples of how the constituencies were equalized :

The unit of representation in the whole province for Dominion purposes was 20,905. Out of 92 constituencies there are 31 under the average of 20,905.

26 under.....	19,000
22 under.....	18,000
14 under.....	17,000
9 under.....	16,000
5 under.....	15,000
3 under.....	14,000
1 of.....	12,423

There are also :

11 over.....	21,000
9 over.....	22,000
6 over.....	23,000
4 over.....	24,000
7 over.....	25,000
5 over.....	26,000
2 over.....	27,000
1 over.....	28,000

Look at a few examples of the constituency in carrying out the alleged object :

South Oxford.

South Oxford, before the Gerrymander, had a population of 24,732; after, 24,778; or an increase of but 46. This represents, upon the estimate of one vote for seven persons, an increase of but seven votes in the South Riding. It was, besides, left with a population 3,873 greater than the average or unit of representation. In order to accomplish this, the boundaries of three counties were broken down; the town of Tilsonburg and the township of Dereham, situate in Oxford, were detached from South Oxford

and tacked on to North Norfolk, and the townships of Burford and Oakland were taken from South Brant and added to South Oxford. Why all of this overthrowing for an increase of only 7 votes!

North Oxford.

The boundaries of three counties were broken in order to fix up this constituency, making a change in population as between the old and new of only 977, or 139 votes. It was left with a population of 3,479 above the average.

South Wellington.

The boundaries of no fewer than three counties were broken in re-arranging this constituency, by which a population of only 901 was added, equal to a voting power of 128.

Haldimand.

The population of Haldimand was, under the old arrangement, below the average. Instead of it being levelled up, it was decreased 959, and left 2,243 below the average. This was the way equalization went on.

Many more instances might be given.

Here are a few further illustrations of another character, showing how the alleged Tory "equalization" was accomplished. The figures show the populations *after* the gerrymander: (the average for each constituency being 20,905.)

1. North Leeds & Grenville . . . 12,423, or 8,482 below the average.
2. South Grenville 13,526, or 7,397 " "
3. Brockville 15,107, or 5,798 " "
4. Frontenac 14,993, or 5,912 " "
5. Kingston 14,091, or 6,814 " "
6. West Peterboro' 13,310, or 7,595 " "
7. & 8. Ottawa, 27,412) or 7,199 " "
- Two members, 13,706 each,) each " "
9. South Wentworth 15,539, or 5,366 " "
10. Monck 15,940, or 4,965 " "

There are many others far below the average.

As further showing the fraudulent pretence under which the Bill was supported, many constituencies were left with a population far in excess of the average. Below are a few examples:

Kent.....	29,194, or 8,289 in excess of the average.		
East Simcoe.....	27,183, or 6,278	"	"
Centre Wellington.	26,816, or 5,911	"	"
Welland.....	26,152, or 5,247	"	"
North Perth.....	26,538, or 5,633	"	"
North Simcoe.....	26,120, or 5,215	"	"
North Huron....	26, 098, or 5,193	"	"
North Wellington...	26,024, or 5,119	"	"

A chapter pointing out the ridiculous shapes into which many of the constituencies were thrown by this well devised process of cutting and carving might be of interest in closing this description; but it will be considered sufficiently proved by the foregoing facts that the aim of the Gerrymander was not so much to "equalize the population" as to "hive the Grits," in order, in all future elections, to secure their defeat.

THE REDISTRIBUTION ACT OF 1892.

In 1892 the Dominion Government submitted to the House of Commons a measure dealing with representatives in its House. The principal features of the Bill related to the district of Montreal, when the knife of the political carver was used in creating constituencies, the grotesque geographical outlines of which were beyond description. While claiming that the object of the proposed legislation was to equalize the voting strength of the population, the most cursory observation revealed the fact that a political advantage was being sought in the most unfair manner. The County of Ottawa, with a population of 64,056, was divided into two ridings—the north, with a population of 17,329, and the south, with a population of 46,727. Other particulars might be given as to the effect of the Bill in the several Provinces interested, but it is probably sufficient to say that Mr. McCarthy, the Conservative M.P. for North Simcoe, not only entered a solemn protest against the proposals of the Bill, but proposed an amendment, condemning the gross abuse of political power proposed by the obliteration of county boundaries for the purpose of securing a party advantage, regardless of the honorable considerations which ought to determine the settlement of the representatives of the people in the House of Commons.

MUNICIPAL INSTITUTIONS.

Municipal institutions form one of the most interesting and important features of our system of self-government. They were for a long time after their first introduction into Upper Canada somewhat crude in form, and many Statutes amending the municipal law were passed by successive Parliaments before Confederation. Between 1862 and 1871, not a session of the Ontario Legislature passed without additional important changes being made. The necessity of bringing the law within the comprehension of the mass of the people made it imperative that the Municipal Act and the various amending Statutes should, sooner or later, be consolidated, and the Mowat Administration lost no time in beginning the work. The task was a most laborious and intricate one, but it was successfully performed under the personal direction of the late Hon. Adam Crooks. Order was brought out of confusion; more than 1,000 sections were reduced to about half the number; dead law was eliminated, and what was left was classified and reduced to the form of a simple and intelligible code.

In 1872 an Act was passed of a very stringent kind to prevent corrupt practices at municipal elections. In 1874 an Act was passed introducing the method of voting by ballot at municipal elections, and in the following session the same method was made applicable to voting on such municipal by-laws as are required to be submitted to the people. In 1877 an Act was passed applying to the preparation and revision of the voters' list for municipal elections, and the method of preparing and revising the voters' lists for parliamentary elections, which had been embodied in the Voters' List Act of 1874 and 1876. These three measures have done much towards preventing the irregularities formerly so common, and securing a full and fair expression of public opinion in relation to municipal affairs.

A complete list of important amendments made to the municipal law since 1872, in addition to those above referred to, would be a very long one, including, among others:

The extension of the municipal system, with suitable modifications, to the districts of Muskoka, Parry Sound, Nipissing, Rainy River and Algoma.

Handing over the management of the police department of cities to commissioners.

Numerous changes in the law respecting water-courses, line fences, bridges and public highways.

More effective regulation of market fees, and of the sale of produce generally.

Provision for the erection of court-houses, and of houses of refuge.

Provision for the better protection of both municipalities and their creditors in the issue and purchase of debentures.

Improved method of equalizing assessments.

Provision of better facilities for carrying on drainage operations.

The introduction of the system of paying for street improvements on the local improvement plan.

Provision for the better regulation of nuisances, and also for dealing more effectively with other matters affecting the health or comfort of the community at large.

Extending the municipal franchise to unmarried women and widows.

Election of Mayors of cities and towns by popular vote.

The consolidation of the assessment law.

Limitation of exemptions from municipal taxation.

Extension of municipal franchise to income voters.

Fixing the qualification of Mayors, Reeves and Councillors.

Provisions for abstract, and statements of municipal receipts and expenditures.

Ordering returns to Bureau of Industries.

Authority for acquiring land for parks.

Provisions for erection of weighing machines; for regulating sale of tobacco; for construction of sewers and water-works; for removal of obstructions in rivers, etc.

During the year 1888, the amendments to the Municipal Law included provisions respecting separations of counties; qualifications of members of council in villages and townships; publishing assets and liabilities; bonusing manufactories; establishing industrial farms and inebriate asylums; licensing transient traders; regulating portable steam engines; removing obstructions in rivers and streams; aiding railways; acquiring water rights, etc. (51 Vict., Chap. 28.)

And in the following year, 1889, they made provision for appointment of arbitrators in certain cases; restriction of livery stables; maintenance of inmates of houses of refuge; aid to rifle associations; aiding bands of music; contracting for gas or electric lights; fees and costs of valuations and awards; appointments of

night watchmen; straightening of streams; assessments for parks and squares; aiding bridge companies; jurisdiction of county judges respecting municipal elections, etc. (52 Vict., Chap. 29.)

Recent Legislation of a Municipal Character.

During the past few years, many important measures have been passed, which advantageously affect the general interests. A few of these may be referred to:—

(1) In 1888, an important measure was passed for the prevention of accidents and loss of life, by fire in hotels and other public buildings. This provides for the erection and firm attachment of an iron ladder or stairway, outside of each hotel or building, and connecting with every floor above the first. It also provides for a rope fire-escape in every chamber, and for the posting of notices concerning such ladder and fire-escapes, with instructions as to use.

(2) In 1889 an act was passed to facilitate the purchase and abolition of toll roads by municipalities. This measure provides for the appointment of commissioners, their selection of roads, examination of books and records, preparation and registration of maps, valuation and report. It also sets forth the mode of procedure, as to passing of by-law, award as to price, raising of money, the taking over of the roads and the abolition of tolls; also for the maintenance of such roads as free roads hereafter.

Houses of Refuge.

(3) In the session of 1890, an Act was passed respecting the establishment of Houses of Refuge, and providing for municipal aid, inspection and report. It also provides for municipal aid to such houses which may be already in existence.

This is a further illustration of this Government's policy of returning the public money to the people who own it. The provision is for provincial assistance to counties in their local charitable institutions. The measure provides for the payment of a sum not exceeding \$4,000 to any county, or union of counties, which may acquire not less than fifty acres of land for an industrial farm, and erect thereon buildings suitable for a house of industry or house of refuge for the aged, infirm, and poor of the locality. The Act permits the joining of such municipalities, when contiguous, for the establishment of a larger institution, in which case the same amount is to be paid to each; and includes in its provisions those municipalities in which such institutions already exist. All such establishments are to be subject to Provincial inspection.

Exemptions.

(4) In the same session, an Act was passed amending the Assessment Law as to exemptions, by providing that lands connected with churches shall be liable to assessment for local improvements hereafter made; that the incomes and dwellings of clergymen shall be assessed for all municipal purposes; that colleges and seminaries shall be assessed for local improvements hereafter made; and that a business tax may be substituted by municipal councils for the taxes on a mercantile business; this substitution to apply to so much of the personal property as belongs to the business, provided it do not exceed $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the annual value of the premises in which the business is conducted.

Since the year 1890, the municipal and assessment law amendments, provide, among many other things,—

For lowering the municipal franchise in townships, villages and small towns.

For securing a more efficient audit of municipal accounts.

For facilitating the work of arbitrators and lessening the expense thereof

For the further extension of the local improvement clauses to townships in certain cases.

For abolishing the rights of municipalities to grant bonuses to manufacturers.

For enabling municipalities to grant aid to mining schools and establishing schools for artisans.

For the preservation intact of the moneys collected for a sinking fund, and imposing liability on councillors for diverting such fund.

That a local improvement tax not due, shall not be a breach of covenant against non-incumbrances.

For facilitating the proof of documents in possession of municipal clerks upon trials at law.

For making it plain that a ratepayer may vote on money by-laws in each ward where he has the necessary property qualification.

For enabling any person interested in a by-law, to apply to quash it.

For enabling the chief constables of cities or towns or the inspectors in charge of police stations, to discharge persons arrested for being drunk and not disorderly, for a first or

second offence, without the exposure and expense of a trial before a magistrate.

For requiring municipalities jointly liable for the repairs of a road to contribute where damages are sustained, according to their responsibility.

In Matters of Assessment.

For the appointment of special courts of revision in large cities.
For the exemption of farm lands in towns and villages from assessment for certain local purposes.

For the exemption of tenant farmers' sons from statute labor.
For the reduction of the statute labor or poll tax in cities, towns, and villages from \$2 to \$1.

For reducing the statute labor of persons not assessed in townships from two days to one.

For the exemption from assessment of personal earnings to the extent of \$700, and further.

That a clergyman's salary shall be assessed where he lives.

That courts of revision may in determining the value of assessed land have reference to the value at which similar land in the vicinity is assessed.

That the notice of assessment sent by the assessors shall, in localities where there are Separate Schools, contain the following:—"You are assessed as a Separate School supporter," or "you are assessed as a Public School supporter," according as the fact is.

That when a person who has been assessed the preceding year as a Public School supporter is being assessed as a Separate School supporter or vice versa, a special notice, written or printed, shall be given by the assessor that such change is being made.

That the assessor shall make an annual census of all the children in the municipality between the ages of 5 and 25 years.

Both the Municipal and Assessment Acts were consolidated and amended in 1892 under the supervision and direction of Hon. A. S. Hardy, who carried the measures through the House.

LAWS RELATING TO LABOR.

Mechanics' Lien.

The *Mechanics' Lien Act* of 1873 was passed soon after this Government assumed office, and was intended to protect mechanics, machinists, builders, miners and contractors from loss on account of labor or material furnished in the erection of buildings or the construction of machinery. The Act not merely recognizes the new form of liability, but provides the means for establishing and enforcing claims arising under it. The original Statute has been several times amended, with a view to make it more simple and perfect in its working, two of the most important amendments being contained in the following section of the Act of 1882:

"The lien given by the preceding Section (*i.e.*, for thirty days' wages, without prejudice to any other lien the labourer may have under the lien Act), shall operate, notwithstanding any agreement between the owner and contractor for excluding a lien, and notwithstanding that the labor is in respect of a building, erection, or mine which belongs to the wife of the person at whose instance the work is done."

The next section of the Act provides that the lien for wages shall, to a certain amount, have priority over all other liens, and over any claim by the owner against the contractor on account of failure to complete his contract. In 1886, the Legislature amended the Land Titles Act of 1885, for the purpose of protecting persons entitled to liens against land brought under the Torrens system of registration.

In 1890, an Act was passed to simplify procedure for enforcing Mechanics' Liens. One clause provides that "without issuing a writ of summons or taking any other preliminary proceedings, the plaintiff may file a statement of claim in the office of a master or official referee having jurisdiction in the county wherein the lands are situate." It is also provided, that "any number of lienholders may join in one action." The ruling, or certificate of the master or official referee, when filed in the proper office, shall become a judgment of the High Court when the sum is \$400 or over; of the County Court, when less than \$400 but over \$100, and of the Division Court when the sum is less than \$100. The fees payable for entering such certificates as a judgment, are as follows: In the High Court, \$1.60 in the County Court, 80 cents; in the Division Court, 50 cents.

An Act to further facilitate the enforcement of the just rights

of wage-earners and sub-contractors, enacted in 1893, provides that "every device by any owner or contractor, which shall be adopted in order to defeat the priority of wage-earners for their wages under the several Acts relating to Mechanics' liens, shall, as respects such wage-earners, be null and void." Another section provides, that "in the case of wages due to any mechanic, laborer or other person, in respect of work referred to in the 4th section of *The Mechanics' Lien Act*, the jurisdiction of a police magistrate in a city under the *Act respecting Master and Servant*, shall extend to wages for thirty days, or for a balance equal to the wages for thirty days, though the same or the balance thereof exceed the sum of \$40 in the said section mentioned." It is also provided that "where no specific rate of wages has been expressly agreed to between the parties, the city police magistrate aforesaid, may order payment of the wages, reckoning the amount thereof according to the current rate of wages in the city, in like cases, or according to what may appear to be a just and reasonable allowance," and "any order of a city police magistrate for the payment of such wages as aforesaid, shall be payable forthwith."

Employers' Liability.

For years past in England an Act of Parliament has been in force which makes employers liable, under certain circumstances, for injuries to their employees. That Act was, at the instance of the House of Lords, limited in its operation to five years, but it has given such general satisfaction that it will, undoubtedly, be made permanent, as indicated in legislation now being considered by the British House of Commons, and will probably at the same time be given a wider application. In the session of 1886, an Act was passed by the Ontario Legislature to secure compensation to workmen in certain cases for personal injuries caused (1) by defective machinery or works; (2) by negligence of fellow employees entrusted with the duty of superintendence; (3) by conforming to the orders of fellow employees placed in authority; (4) by the operation of the employer's regulations, or (5) by the negligence of railway signal-men. The different kinds of defects that make a railway company liable are specified, and the maximum amount of compensation is fixed at three years' earnings. Contracting out of the liability is not allowed, except when there is some other consideration than being taken into employment, which consideration must be, in the opinion of the Court trying an action, "ample and adequate," and on the side of the workman not "improvident," but "just and reasonable." This

Act provides a simple method of enforcing claims arising under it.

An amendment in 1887 applied the provisions of the Act to railway companies and employers who had established provident and insurance societies for their men, even though the workmen injured had not connected themselves with such societies.

A further amendment in 1889 makes the employer for whom the work is done, as well as the contractor, liable for injuries received by the workmen,—it being provided, however, that double compensation shall not be recoverable for the same injury. This amendment also provides that even if the workman was aware of the defect or negligence which caused his injury, he should not therefore be deemed to have voluntarily incurred the risk of being injured.

At the session of 1892 all the Acts just referred to were consolidated into one.

In the session of 1893, this Act was still further amended by repealing sub-section 3 of section of the Act of the year before, and substituting therefor: (3) "Workman does not include a domestic or menial servant, or servant in husbandry, gardening, or fruit-growing, where the personal injury caused to any such servant has been occasioned by or has arisen from or in the usual course of his work or employment, as a domestic or menial servant, or as a servant in husbandry, gardening or fruit-growing, but, save as aforesaid, means any railway servant, and any person who, being a laborer, servant, journeyman, artificer, handicraftsman, hired, or otherwise engaged in manual labor, whether under the age of twenty-one years or above that age, has entered into or works under a contract with an employer, whether the contract be made before or after the passing of this Act, be expressed or implied, oral or in writing, and be a contract of service or a contract personally to execute any work or labor."

The Factories Act.

"An Act for the Protection of Persons employed in Factories" was passed in 1884. It contained a proviso that it should not come into force until proclamation should be made by the Lieutenant-Governor, the object being to secure, either by concurrent Dominion legislation, or by a decision of the Supreme Court, that the validity of the law would not be disputed. All efforts to induce the Dominion Government to aid in removing the uncertainty having failed, the necessary proclamation was issued in October, 1886, and the "Ontario Factories Act, 1884," became law. It provides, among other things, (1) that the em-

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ployment in a factory of a child, a young girl, or a woman, in such a way that the health is likely to be permanently injured, shall be an offence punishable by imprisonment or fine; (2) that no boy under twelve, and no girl under fourteen, shall be employed in any factory, and that children under fourteen and women shall not be employed more than ten hours a day, or sixty hours a week; (3) that women and children shall not be allowed to clean machinery, while it is in motion; (4) that working extra hours in a time of emergency shall be done only with the consent of the Inspector under the Act; (5) that factories shall be kept in proper sanitary condition; (6) that machinery, and other sources of danger to employees shall be properly guarded; (7) that each factory shall be supplied with the means of extinguishing fires, and also with fire-escapes if the building is a high one; and (8) that the inspector shall be notified promptly when loss of life results to employees through fire or accident. The Act clothes the Inspector with the powers necessary to enable him to discharge his duties efficiently, and provides a simple means of enforcing its provisions. Appended to it is a schedule containing a list of the different kinds of factories that come under its operation, and it is provided that the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may add to, or take away from, that list by proclamation in the *Ontario Gazette*. The putting of this admirable measure into operation places the factory laborers of Ontario in as good a position in the matter of protection as is enjoyed by such laborers in any country in the world.

In 1887, an Amendment was passed, providing that boys under 12 and girls under 14 might be employed in the summer months in gathering and preparation of fruit or vegetables for canning purposes,—such preparation not to involve cooking, and to be done in a different room.

An Act analogous in its provisions to the Factory Act was passed in 1888, which gave power to Municipal councils, on application of three-fourths of the employers in any class of shops, to pass by-laws for the closing of all such shops at the hours mentioned in the application. This has the effect of shortening the hours during which children and young persons may be confined in such shops. It also ordered that seats be provided for female employees; also, that no young person should be employed in or about any shop longer than 7 hours, including meal hours, in any one week, nor longer than 1 hour including meal hours, on any Saturday,—notice to this effect to be posted up in the shop. This provision not to apply in cases in which the employees are mem-

bers of the families of the employers. This Act was amended certain of its provisions in 1889.

In 1889 an amendment to the Factories Act made several and most important changes, governing and for the protection young persons engaged in factories, gave a detailed list of lines business to which the Act applied, and, most important of a sub-section 2 of section 3 of this Act of 1889 declares that "Section 2 of the principal Act is hereby amended by omitting therefrom the words 'provided that where not more than twenty persons are employed in any place coming within the foregoing definition of a factory,' and inserting instead thereof the words 'provided that where not more than five persons are employed in any place coming within the foregoing definition of a factory.'"

The Railway Accidents Act.

In 1881 the Legislative Assembly appointed a special committee to enquire into the causes of the loss of life from accidents on railways. Much valuable information was taken, and many of the most useful suggestions offered were the following year embodied in an Act "To make Provision for the Safety of Railway Employees and the Public." The preamble to that Act is as follows:—

"Whereas frequent accidents to railway servants and others are occasioned by the neglect of Railway Companies to provide a fair and reasonable measure of protection against their occurrence; and whereas a proper construction of railway bridges, and certain precautions in the construction and maintenance of railway frogs, wing-rails, guard-rails, and freight cars would greatly lessen, if not entirely prevent, the happening of such accidents."

The Act goes on to specify the improvements which railway companies are required to make in their bridges, tracks and freight cars; and in the event of accidents to their employees caused by failure to do so, the latter are placed in as good a position, with respect to the right of compensation, as if they had not been in the company's employ. In other words, the great principle embodied in the Act securing compensation for injuries is anticipated by this provision of the Railway Accidents Act, just as the principle that railway companies and factory proprietors should be compelled to make proper provision for the safety of the public was anticipated by the Act of 1874, which requires the owners of machines properly to guard those parts likely to cause injury to persons coming in contact with them.

NOTE.—In connection with the Railways Accidents Act, credit is due to the Ontario Government both in intent and enactment,

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may not be unimportant to observe that the House of Commons of Canada, in 1888, enacted that "The Intercolonial Railway, the Grand Trunk Railway, the North Shore Railway, the Northern Railway, the Hamilton and Northwestern Railway, the Canada Southern Railway, the Great Western Railway, the Credit Valley Railway, the Ontario and Quebec Railway, and the Canadian Pacific Railway, are hereby declared to be works for the general advantage of Canada, and each and every branch line or railway now or hereafter connecting with or crossing the said lines of railway or any of them, is a work for the general advantage of Canada."

Work and Wages.

In 1873 two Acts were passed, one intended to facilitate agreements between masters and workmen for participation in profits; the other intended to facilitate the adjustment of disputes between masters and workmen. With reference to these two measures, and the 'Mechanics' Lien Act passed in the same session, the Hon. Attorney-General Mowat made the following remarks in a speech delivered in Toronto on the 8th of January, 1879:

"We have passed laws securing to mechanics, laborers, and others, a lien for their pay on the property on which their labor is expended or their materials used, so far as this seemed practicable without prejudice to persons not concerned in the transaction. We have passed laws in the interest of masters and workmen, for facilitating agreements between them for sharing the profits of the business in which they may be engaged. The object of that law is of great importance to the working classes. It is by such means that their status is to be raised. Those who have given attention to this subject seem to be unaware of any method by which so large an amount of good can be looked for to the great mass of our working population as some method which may enable them somehow to share the profits of the business in which they are employed. In framing these laws we had the advantage of what had been done elsewhere, and we have placed on the Statute book the best laws that the example or experience of other places enabled us to devise.

"We have also passed a law to facilitate, by means of a machinery found useful elsewhere, the amicable settlement of disputes between employers and employed."

Industrial Disputes.

Sir Oliver Mowat, still continuing on the line indicated in his Toronto speech of January, 1879, during the session of the Ontario Legislature just closed, introduced and had passed into law, "An Act respecting Councils of Conciliation and Arbitration, for settling industrial disputes." This is admittedly the most important Statute to-day, among the laws of either Ontario or the Dominion, containing among its provisions the best of those to be

found in measures of like character in the United Kingdom, New South Wales, British Columbia, Nova Scotia and in France. The preamble to this law declares that "there is reason to believe that the establishment of Councils of Conciliation and Arbitration for the friendly settlement of disputes between employers and employees would conduce to the cultivation and maintenance of better relations and more active sympathies between employers and their employees, and would be of benefit in the public interest by providing simple methods for the prevention of strikes and lock-outs, from which industrial operations and the welfare of the country generally may suffer injury."

In this Act, the word "employer" means any person or body of persons, incorporated or unincorporated, employing not less than ten workmen in the same business in which the trade dispute has arisen; the word "employee" means any person in the employment of an employer, as defined by this Act.

A claim or dispute under this Act shall include any of the matters following as to which there is a disagreement between any employer and his employees:

(1) The price to be paid for work done, or in course of being done, whether such disagreement shall have arisen with respect to wages, or to the hours or times of working;

(2) Damage alleged to have been done to work, delay in finishing the same, not finishing the same in a good and workmanlike manner, or according to agreement; or a dispute respecting materials supplied to employees and alleged to be bad, or unfit, or unsuitable; Id. (2).

(3) The price to be paid for mining any mineral or substance mined, or obtained by mining, hewing, quarrying or other process; or the allowances, if any, to be made for bands, refuse, faults, or other causes whereby the mining of the mineral substance is impeded; Id. (3).

(4) The performance or non-performance of any stipulation or matter alleged to have been in an agreement, whether in writing or not; Id. (4).

(5) Insufficient or unwholesome food supplied to employees where there is an agreement to victual them, or to supply them with provisions or stores of any kind; Id. (5).

(6) Ill-ventilated or dangerous workings or places in mines, or unwholesome or insanitary rooms or other places of accommodation, in which work is being performed, or want of necessary conveniences in connection with such rooms or places; Id. (6).

(7) The dismissal or employment under agreement of any employee or number of employees; (Id. (8)).

(8) The dismissal of an employee or employees for their connection with any trade or labor organization; Id. (9).

(9) No claim or dispute shall be the subject of conciliation or arbitration under this Act in any case in which the employees affected by such claim or dispute shall be fewer in number than ten. N. S. W., s. 24; B. C. s. 28.*

A Council of Conciliation for the purposes of any dispute or claim, shall consist of four conciliators, two to be nominated by each of the parties to the dispute.

No claim or dispute shall be the subject of conciliation or arbitration under this Act in any case in which the employees affected by such claim or dispute shall be fewer in number than ten.

A dispute or claim within the meaning of this Act may be referred for settlement to a Council of Conciliation in the cases following:—

The parties to the dispute or claim may jointly agree in the prescribed manner, to refer such dispute or claim for settlement to a Council of Conciliation.

Either party to the dispute or claim, may, in the prescribed manner, lodge an application with the registrar requesting that the dispute or claim be referred for settlement to a Council of Conciliation.

There shall be a Council of Arbitration for the settlement of disputes and claims by Award. Such Council shall consist of three members, one to be appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor on the recommendation of the employees, and one to be appointed by him on the recommendation of the employers.

The following may be the method of ascertaining the recommendation of employers and employees as to the persons to be appointed on their recommendation respectively as members of the Council of Arbitration:

(1) For the person to be recommended by the employers, every employer in the Province having at least ten persons in his employment shall be entitled to one vote; every organization in the Province whether incorporated or unincorporated, representing the interests of employers, each member of which has at least ten persons in his employment, shall be entitled to one vote; and every board of trade in the Province, legally constituted, shall be entitled to one vote.

(2) For the person to be recommended by employees as a member of the Council of Arbitration, every trade and labor council, every district assembly of the Knights of labor, every federated

council of building trades, every lawfully incorporated trade union, every organization of wage-earners of an industrial calling primarily constituted for, and actually and *bonu fide* operated for, the regulation of the wages and hours of labor as between employers and employed, shall be entitled to one vote; but this shall not be deemed to include co-operative associations or societies.

CO-OPERATION.

In 1880 an Act was passed for the relief of Co-operative Associations, experience having shown that a relaxation of the former law was necessary in two respects. This Statute increases the maximum value of the shares any one member may hold from \$400 to \$1,000, and authorizes associations to incur a debt, secured by mortgage, for the purchase of business premises.

COLLECTING OF WAGES.

In 1885 an Act was passed which is of great importance as affording valuable protection to workmen in respect of wages. It provides that when a debtor makes an assignment of real or personal property for the general benefit of his creditors, an exception shall be made in favor of persons in his employment at, or immediately before, the time of the assignment, who shall be paid in full up to three months' wages or salary, and be entitled to take rank as general creditors for the remainder of the amount due them. A similar provision is made to apply to the distribution of the assets of a company in process of liquidation under "The Joint Stock Companies' Winding-up Act," and to the settlement of claims under "The Creditors' Relief Act, 1880." The measure applies to all wage-earners, whether by the day, the week, the piece, or otherwise.

No less valuable was an Act of 1889, providing that where proceedings under *The Act respecting Master and Servant* are taken before a Police Magistrate, and payment of wages is ordered by him to be made by the master or employer to the servant or laborer, and the same are not paid within the time limited by the order, the same proceedings may be taken by the person claiming the benefit of the order as may be taken by a party having an unsatisfied judgment or order in a Division Court for the payment of any debt, damages or costs as respects the examination of the judgment debtor touching his estate and effects, the means he has of discharging his liability, and the disposal he has made of any property, and the Police Magistrate shall have the like power and authority to enforce payment of the debt as are possessed by

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the Division Court Judge in like cases. The Police Magistrate may also, if he thinks fit, name in the order for payment of wages such time, not exceeding 21 days, as to him may seem just and reasonable for the payment of the same and costs, and in case of non-payment within such time the complainant shall be entitled to take forthwith the proceedings for enforcement provided by the Act respecting master and servant, and this Act.

IMPORTED CONTRACT LABOR.

With a view to the protection of the Ontario laborer from the oppressive competition of certain classes of foreigners, whom it is the custom to bring into the country under agreements which virtually prevent them from being free agents in the disposal of their services, the Legislature, in the session of 1886, enacted as follows:—

"Any agreement or bargain, verbal or written, expressed or implied, which may hereafter be made between any person, and any other person not a resident of Canada, for the performance of labor or service, or having reference to the performance of labor or service by such other person in the Province of Ontario, and made as aforesaid, previous to the migration or coming into Canada of such other person whose labor or service is contracted for, shall be void and of no effect as against the person only so migrating or coming." —

This enactment leaves the imported foreign laborer, who comes into Ontario on the strength of a previous agreement, free to break his agreement after his arrival here if he sees fit to do so, while if he chooses to observe the agreement on his part, he can hold his employer to it also. The object of this legislation is to discourage the practice of advancing money to foreign laborers to pay their passage into this Province, by making it impossible for the employer to recover the sum advanced if the employee sees fit to break his engagement. No more effective means could be devised.

SALARIES AND WAGES.

Another Statute that calls for notice in this connection is one passed in 1874, which enacts that the wages or salary due to a laborer, mechanic, or servant, shall not be liable to seizure, or attachment, or garnishment for debt, unless the sum due to him exceeds \$25, and then only for the amount of such excess. The object in view is to prevent the wage-earner from being left entirely penniless, a reasonable relief in view of all that the law has done for other classes of debtors.

In 1891, the Woodman's Lien for Wages Act became law, and under its provisions any person performing any labor, service or

services in connection with any logs or timber in the districts of Algoma, Thunder Bay and Rainy River shall have a lien thereon for the amount due for such labor, service or services, and the same shall be deemed a first lien or charge on such logs or timber, and shall have precedence of all other claims or liens thereon, except any lien or charge which the Crown may have upon such logs or timber.

Workmen Allowed Time to Cast Their Votes.

"The Franchise and Representation Act of 1885" confers the right of voting on practically all wage-earners who are residents for a sufficient time in one district, for the amount of wages which entitles a man to be placed on the voters' list is only \$250, and a part of that may be in the form of board and lodging. To many persons of this class, however, in cities and towns, where during the whole of the hours of polling they are employed at a distance from their voting places, polling their votes is a matter of loss and difficulty. With a view to removing this obstacle, the Legislature in the session of 1886, enacted that "any voter entitled to vote within a city or town, shall, on the day of polling, for the purpose of voting, be entitled to absent himself from any service, or employment," for the two hours between twelve and two in the middle of the day, without making himself "liable to any penalty, or to suffer or incur any reduction" of wages, provided that, if his employer requires him to do so, he shall afterwards make up for his absence by an hour of extra work.

REGISTRATION AND INCORPORATION.

In 1892 was passed "An Act respecting Insurance Corporations," and in which it is provided that "any lawfully incorporated Trades Union in Ontario, which, under the authority of the Incorporating Act, has an insurance or benefit fund for the benefit of its own members exclusively, shall upon due application for registry hereunder, be entitled to be registered on the Friendly Society Register."

At the last session (1894) of the Legislature, the Government introduced, and had enacted into law, "An Act respecting Benefit Societies"—to be read and construed as one with *The Insurance Act, 1892*—providing that upon like proceedings taken as enacted in section 2 of the Act just mentioned, INCORPORATION, subject to the same limitations, may be granted in either of the two following cases:

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(a) Where any trade or labor union or organization pro-
poses to undertake contracts with its own members
exclusively for any of the insurance benefits enumer-
ated in sub-section 2C of section 4 of *The Insurance
Corporations Act, 1892*, or contracts to furnish tools,
or to pay unemployed or superannuation benefits to
the said members ;

(b) Where any organization of wage-earners, consisting of
not less than twenty-five members, and managed
and operated as a friendly society under rules con-
forming to *The Insurance Corporations Act, 1892*,
proposes to contract with its own members ex-
clusively for sick benefits not exceeding five dollars
per week and a funeral benefit of not more than one
hundred dollars, or either of such benefits.

(2) The body so incorporated may, upon due application, be
admitted to registry as a friendly society ; but, unless and
until so registered, the corporation shall not undertake, nor
agree or offer to undertake, any contract insuring the said or
other insurance benefits.

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ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

This has been presided over by Sir Oliver Mowat for twenty-one years without interruption. Upon him personally has devolved the duty of prosecuting the claim of the Province to the disputed territory west and north, about half the Province, and to the land, timber and minerals which it comprises. The struggle over the Boundary Question, which is fully described on succeeding pages, was made by Sir John Macdonald an expensive one for the Province, and an onerous one for Sir Oliver Mowat. Apart from the special duties devolving upon him as Premier, the Attorney General's labors were during that long period, arduous and continuous. The following account of his Department will make this clear :

Law Reform.

This department of Legislation is under the personal direction and supervision of the Attorney-General of the Province, and as that responsible office has been continuously filled by Sir Oliver Mowat during the past twenty-one years, he is in a peculiar sense entitled to whatever credit is due for improvements made in the system of administering justice. For originating and carrying out reforms of this kind, the Attorney-General is pre-eminently fitted, not merely by great natural ability and an unusually long and varied professional and parliamentary experience, but still more by a judicial cast of mind and a rare combination of progressiveness and caution. He was a prominent and active member of the old Legislative Assembly long before Confederation, and was at the same time in the enjoyment of a large practice at the Bar. For seven years before assuming the Attorney-General's portfolio, he occupied the position of Vice-Chancellor in the Court of Chancery, and ever since he entered on his present office he has been, by the discharge of his duties, made increasingly familiar with the whole machinery of the administration of justice, criminal as well as civil.

The extent, importance and beneficial character of the reforms that have been effected in the law during his *régime* can be fully appreciated only by a careful student of the whole Statute Law of the Province since 1872. He had laborious and extra duties caused by the necessity of defending Ontario against attacks made upon her territorial and legislative rights by the Government of Sir John Macdonald. The chief burden of that defence fell upon the Attorney-General, and it was well for the Province

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that it had so capable a defender. For a period of ten or twelve years he was engaged in resisting unjust and unwarranted encroachments on Provincial rights in the liquor license case, the rivers and streams case, the escheats case, the disputed territory timber case, and, above all, the boundary case.

The obvious remark is that it would be a good policy to entrust this great department again to a jurist who has shown so much capacity for conducting and improving it. The attacks made on Provincial Rights he has succeeded in repelling. Not a single case remains unfinished ; not a single case did he lose. Many changes in the public law have been already noticed—those, for instance, effected by the Mechanics' Lien Act, the Act conferring the municipal franchise on women, the Acts modifying the parliamentary and municipal law, the Acts affecting the status of the laboring classes, the Acts regulating the traffic in alcoholic liquors, etc.

Administration of Justice.

The constitution and conduct of the Courts is not made a ground of complaint. This fact, with an opposition anxious to discover any points of defect in legislation or administration, certainly suggests the perfection of the service. The grand improvements which have led to this satisfactory state of things have nearly all been made since the present Government assumed office. The tendency has been in the direction of greater simplicity and less expense. The Division Courts Act and its amendments have had a most beneficial effect in enlarging the powers of that Court, in correcting its imperfections, and in wisely regulating its proceedings. The County and Superior Courts have also been vastly improved by the legislation introduced by Attorney-General Mowat. The "Administration of Justice Acts" of 1873 and 1874 introduced the reforms which were destined to find their completion in the Judicature Act of 1881. The last mentioned Act, founded on an Imperial Act much considered and now in force, was a marvel of legal grasp and administrative wisdom. Its two great principles were consolidation and simplification, and with the other legislation referred to it completed the judicial fabric of this Province—the enlarged powers of the Division Courts relieving the County Courts, and the enlarged powers of the County Courts relieving the Superior Courts ; while the former various modes of procedure of the Superior Courts were unified and consolidated, the Courts of Common Law and Equity were made auxiliary to each other—the old distinctions being abolished, and the jurisdictions of the three "Divisions" of what was now constituted the Supreme

Court of Judicature were made concurrent. The assiduity with which the operations of the improved system is watched is visible in the amendments which are promptly introduced as often as called for ; and to-day, thanks to the wisdom and energy of the Attorney-General of this Province, we have laws regulating procedure, real property, domestic relations, evidence before the courts, creditors and insolvent debtors, trial by jury, insurance, and a vast number of other subjects, which are second to those of no other country in the world.

Revision of the Statutes.

In the work of Revision, also, the greatest possible industry has been displayed. This has had the effect of eliminating the repealed legislation, and of consolidating and arranging, under a most excellent system of classification, that which remains in force. The first Revision was completed in 1877, the code being published in two volumes under the title of Revised Statutes of Ontario. A subsequent revision brought the work down to 1887—and the profession and the public have now the advantage of the consolidation of all the laws of the Province to six years ago. This difficult and successful business of consolidation and classification was conducted, in both cases, under the direct supervision of Attorney-General Mowat.

Administrative Duties.

To this Department belongs the supervision of the administration of justice throughout the Province, including the investigation of complaints made in respect to the conduct of magistrates, the prosecution of criminals both for offences committed against the laws of the Dominion and for those against the statutes of the Province. These prosecutions at the Assizes are conducted by counsel appointed by the Attorney-General, and at the General Sessions and County Judges' Criminal Courts by the County Attorneys ; but cases are constantly arising upon which the advice and direction of the Department is required, while in many offences of a serious character the evidence has to be obtained through officers directly instructed by this Department. In connection with criminal prosecutions arise applications for bail, which in all cases *may* be made to the judges at Toronto, and in many serious cases *must* be so made ; also applications to be relieved from forfeiture of bail. This Department has a great deal to do with both, especially the latter. These can be favorably

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entertained only where the circumstances are of a very excep-
tional nature, and careful enquiry into the facts upon which it is
claimed relief should be granted is always made. It advises as to
proceedings before Justices of the Peace and other inferior magis-
trates, for, notwithstanding the forms provided for ordinary cases,
the applications made to discharge prisoners on *Habeas Corpus*,
or to quash convictions on account of irregularities, or insufficiency
in the proceedings before these officers, are very numerous. In
many of these, this Department finds it necessary to make enquiry
and to intervene. Cases of difficulty are also from time to time
reserved by Judges at the Assize and other criminal Courts for
the opinion of the Judges of the High Court, sitting together at
Toronto; and these are, wherever practicable, argued by the
officers of this Department. To the Attorney-General also belongs
the consideration of applications for leave to appeal under the
Criminal Code, for leave to file informations in his name in con-
nection with supposed invasions of public right, for entries of
nolle prosequi, and for the admission of criminals as Queen's evi-
dence, etc., etc. It is his duty also to make appointments to all
offices connected with the administration of justice, such as Jus-
tices of the Peace, Police and stipendiary Magistrates, Coroners,
County Attorneys, and the officers of the various courts in the
different counties. The following matters are also dealt with by
this Department: Administration of Estates of Intestates who
have no heirs, or next of kin; Consideration of cases of Escheat
and Forfeiture; Remission of Fines and Penalties.

Advisory Duties.

It is the duty of this Department to advise the officers of the
other Departments of the Government upon the numerous legal
questions which constantly arise in connection with the varied
matters coming before them; and advice is constantly required by
County Attorneys, Crown Counsel, Coroners, and all others em-
ployed in the administration of justice.

It is also the office of the Attorney-General's Department to see
that all Statutes and Orders-in-Council are drawn up in proper
form, and that the public interests, as well as the rights of indi-
viduals, are carefully guarded. This is all the more necessary in
the case of Statutes, since there is only one legislative chamber.
The manner in which the work of supervision has been carried
out during the Mowat régime is the best possible proof that, with
an experienced and watchful Premier and a competent and care-
ful Attorney-General, there is not the slightest need for a second
one.

In connection with this description of the administration of the Attorney-General's Department, is the extra work entailed by the Appeal Cases, in which he stood up for the rights of this Province, against the attempted encroachments upon those rights by the Dominion Government's political friends of his present Opposition. The Boundary Question was the most protracted and important of these, but on account of the length of its description it may be convenient to consider others first.

1. *The Insurance Case.*

An Act was passed in 1876 "to secure uniform conditions in policies of fire insurance." It enacts a number of conditions, which were prepared under the supervision of the Superior Court Judges of the Province, and which are to be read into and form part of every fire insurance policy issued by every company doing business in Ontario. Variations from these conditions are allowed, but they must be conspicuously printed in the policy, and they must be such as a Court or Judge, trying a disputed case, will hold to be "just and reasonable." The right of the Ontario Legislature to impose such conditions on insurance companies operating under charters not granted under Provincial authority was contested in the well-known cases of *Parsons v. The Citizens Insurance Company*, and *Parsons v. the Queen Insurance Company*, and the question of jurisdiction was finally decided by the Privy Council in favor of the Statute. The judgment in these cases, in 1881, is one of the most important ever delivered in support of Provincial Legislative rights.

The following is the memorandum on the subject:—

"An Act of the Province of Ontario to secure uniform conditions of policies of fire insurance was held to be within the power of a Provincial Legislature over Property and Civil Rights. Such an Act, so far as relates to insurance on property within the Province, may bind all fire insurance companies, whether incorporated by Imperial, Dominion, Provincial, Colonial, or foreign authority."

2. *The Escheats Case.*

The estate of the late Andrew Mercer having escheated to the Crown for want of heirs, the property, which had been largely expended by the Ontario Government for the erection of "The Andrew Mercer Reformatory for Women," was claimed for the Dominion Government. Attorney-General Mowat stoutly con-

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uniform conditions in number of conditions, and of the Superior Court to be read into and by every company these conditions are wanted in the policy, by trying a disputed The right of the on insurance companies under Provincial cases of *Parsons v. Parsons v. the Queen* jurisdiction was finally the Statute. The the most important relative rights.

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tested this claim on the part of the Province. The case was carried to the Privy Council, and that tribunal decided that escheated lands belonged to the Province, under section 109 of the British North America Act. The question as to escheated personal property has not yet been finally decided.

3. *The Rivers and Streams Case.*

The principle involved in the suit between McLaren and Caldwell was the right of a riparian owner to obstruct the passage of timber down a "floatable" stream. McLaren asserted this right over parts of the Mississippi River, and Caldwell denied it. The Ontario Legislature, with a view of settling the dispute in the public interest and without prejudice to either party, passed the Rivers and Streams Act of 1881. This was three times disallowed by the Dominion Government, and as often re-enacted by the Ontario Legislature. After the last enactment, in 1884, it was allowed to become law, the Privy Council having meantime decided that McLaren's claim could not be sustained.

The disallowance of this statute, which was not claimed to be beyond the competence of the Ontario Legislature, was an unwarrantable exercise of a dangerous power for the benefit of a political favorite of the Dominion Government, and a complete violation of the conditions laid down by Sir John A. Macdonald himself for the exercise of the power of disallowance.

4. *The Liquor License Case.*

The right to control the traffic in alcoholic liquors by means of license laws was exercised by the various Provincial Legislatures without interference, from 1867 to 1883. In the latter year the Dominion Parliament, on the strength of an inference from the judgment of the Privy Council affirming the validity of the "Scott Act," passed the license law known as the "McCarthy Act." This had the effect of throwing the liquor traffic in the Provinces into utter confusion and greatly increasing the number of drinking places licensed to sell. The evil caused by this invasion of Provincial jurisdiction was remedied by two judicial decisions, (1) the judgment of the Privy Council in *Hodge vs. The Queen*, affirming the validity of the Crooks Act, and (2) the subsequent judgment of the Supreme Court, and then of the Privy Council, declaring the McCarthy Act unconstitutional and void.

5. The Case Respecting Assignments and Preferences by Insolvents.

In default of any Insolvent Act, the Ontario Legislature made provision as to assignments and preferences by insolvents. The right of the Legislature over this subject having been contested, a case was referred to the Court of Appeal, which decided against the Province, but on appeal to the Privy Council this decision was reversed and the Provincial legislation declared valid.

6. Boundary Case.

For a term of no less than six years, prior to the setting aside of their pretensions by the judgment of the Privy Council, the Dominion Government were engaged in a persistent attempt to deprive Ontario of her awarded title to a large expanse of territory in the northern and western parts of the province, and also of her title to the land, the timber, and the minerals comprised within the disputed area. The controversy as to the location of the northerly and westerly boundaries of this Province began in 1871, and was settled by arbitration in 1878, and had the decision of the arbitrators been acted upon by the Dominion Government, all the subsequent trouble, irritation and expense would have been saved.

It is a matter of some little interest, to consider what would have become of our territory if the friends of our Ontario Opposition had obtained possession. The question needs not go long unanswered. It is evident that the Dominion Government have, from 1878 down, regarded the Disputed Territory as a preserve to be made a means of rewarding its jobbers and partisans. The following is a list of the principal Tory M.P.'s, M.P.P.'s, wire-pullers, manipulators, and managers, among whom the timber limits of this territory were largely parcelled out by the Dominion Government after the award of the Privy Council declaring the territory to belong to Ontario, with the dates of the Orders-in-Council granting the limits, the number on the plan, and the quantities granted. It will be seen that they considered it a true Tory policy, in such a case, to make the most of their time :—

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No. on Plan.	Square Miles.	Date of Order-in-Council authorizing license.	Names of Grantees as per Order-in-Council.	REMARKS.
486	50	21 May, 1884	G. W. Monk.	Tory Member of Local Legislature for Carleton.
293	50	29 Aug., 1883	N. Robillard.	Tory Member of Local Legislature for Russell.
440	50	30 April, 1884	Wm. Broder, Morrisburg.	Brother of A. Broder, Tory M.P.P. for Dundas.
334	50	19 Dec., 1883	H. Montplaisir.	Tory M.P.P., Quebec.
332	50	21 Dec., 1883	John Bain.	Lawyer, Tory Candidate for East York, 1883.
333	50	21 Dec., 1883	N. F. Patterson, Port Perry.	Late Tory Candidate for North Ontario.
331	50	21 Dec., 1883	Bain & Patterson.	Same parties as above, united.
514	33	9 Oct., 1884	W. H. Plummer, Sault Ste. Marie.	Tory Candidate in Muskoka campaign of 1883.
345	50	6 Dec., 1883	T. G. Blackstock, Toronto.	Lawyer, Brother of G. T. Blackstock, Tory Candidate in Lennox.
280	50	11 Aug., 1883	C. C. Small, Toronto.	Brother of John Small, M.P. for Toronto.
283	50	11 Aug., 1883	Frank Arnoldi, Toronto.	Lawyer, brother-in-law of Fauquier, Tory Candidate in celebrated Muskoka Campaign of 1883.
276	50	11 Aug., 1883	J. S. Atkins.	Son of Governor Atkins of Manitoba.
277	50	11 Aug., 1883	David Blain, Toronto.	Reform bolter, and now Tory wire-puller.
349	50	6 Dec., 1883	David Tisdale, Simcoe.	Ex-Tory Candidate, North Norfolk, and of coon-skin notoriety in South Norfolk.
273	50	11 Aug., 1883	Henry O'Brien, Toronto.	Brother of O'Brien, M.P. for Muskoka.
287	50	11 Aug., 1883	L. R. O'Brien, Toronto.	do do.
337	50	21 Dec., 1883	John Shields, Toronto.	Government Contractor, jobber, and of celebrated frozen whiskey fame.
316	50	29 Nov., 1883	J. J. Macdonald, Rat Portage.	Partner of John Shields.
328	50	29 Nov., 1883	Wm. Shields, Toronto.	Brother of John Shields.
274	50	11 Aug., 1883	John Ginty, Toronto.	Late partner of John Shields.
282	50	11 Aug., 1883	H. Quetton St. George, Toronto.	Liquor Dealer.
342	50	29 Nov., 1883	H. H. Bailey, Quebec.	Nephew of Hon. J. H. Pope.
303	36 1/2	1 Nov., 1883	F. T. Bulmer, Rat Portage.	Partner of Bailey.
505	4 1/2	9 Oct., 1884	F. T. Bulmer, Rat Portage.	do.
363	50	5 Feb., 1883	H. Bulmer, Jr., Montreal.	do.
314	50	1 Dec., 1883	James McKnight, Ottawa.	Formerly Tory Candidate, North Norfolk.
329	50	1 Dec., 1883	Aaron Squires.	One of the Muskoka gang in election of 1883.
317	50	29 Nov., 1883	R. T. Sutton, Hamilton.	Tory Candidate and wire puller.
347	50	6 Dec., 1883	John H. Beatty, Toronto.	Tory hanger-on.
373	33	18 Feb., 1884	Thomas Marks, Port Arthur.	Chief Tory manipulator at Port Arthur.
472	50	15 May, 1884	H. M. Staunton, Rat Portage.	The man who possessed himself of the telegram of the Prov. Gov. at Rat Portage and Bracebridge in 1883, and brother-in-law of Roddy Pringle.
471	50	15 May, 1884	Joseph Foster, Rat Portage.	Assistant Postmaster, who aided in the telegram business.

and eighty others, including such prominent Tories as : Smith and Muir Hamilton, St. Catharines Lumber Co., James Isbister, H. J. Scott, T. W. Currier, W. B. Scarth, Hiram Robinson, A. J. Jackson, James Murray, St. Catharines, A. J. Parsons, Rat Portage, McCaul and McDougall, McArthur and Boyle, Winnipeg, Bankers, etc. There are not half-a-dozen Reformers among the whole lot. All of these gentlemen, unless where otherwise indicated, received fifty square miles, or 32,000 acres each, without competition, or bonus. Well is it for Ontario that there is a Mowat and a Privy Council. If it were not so, these Tories, with the help of their great manipulator at Ottawa, and with the approving smiles of their friends of the Ontario Opposition would soon get away with our north-western territory, and expect us to reward them with office for so relieving us.

The expense necessarily incurred by the Province in thus defending its rights has been very great. But it has resulted in the establishment of the principle of Provincial autonomy and right, and, so far as this Government is concerned, is money well expended. The responsibility for much of the outlay rests with the Opposition, who might have checked their Ottawa friends if they had been true to their province. When they were willing to see our funds go to the amount of \$100,000 in the Boundary Contest, and the subsequent suit of the St. Catharines Milling Company, what would they have done with the territory if their friends had got it, and how would they spend our money and rule the country if they got into power?

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

This Department has been, during the past five Parliamentary terms, under the management of the Hon. C. F. Fraser, and has been conducted in such a way that though large amounts of money have been spent from time to time under contracts, the most vigilant and unscrupulous opponents of the Government have had to acknowledge the honesty and efficiency displayed in the management of the Department.

Parliament Buildings.

By 43 Vict., cap. 2, as last amended by 56 Vict., cap. 7, a total sum of \$1,265,000 was set apart and appropriated for the construction of the Parliament buildings, in addition to, and exclusive of, the special amounts otherwise appropriated and expended for their equipment, fitting up and furnishing, the laying out and ornamentation of the grounds, and for the making of roadways, pavements, etc.

The total of the contracts, according to the original contract prices, amounted to \$1,245,910, as shewn by the following schedule thereof:

Nature of Contract, etc.	Original contract price.
(1) Excavation, mason and bricklayers' works, etc., under Lionel Yorke and Carrol, Gaylord & Vick contracts, (the original contract price of which includes the 13,500,000 bricks agreed to be furnished to contractors from Central Prison.....	\$ 752,250
(2) Iron work, etc., for ground floor and basement of west wing under Lionel Yorke contract of March, 1888.....	4,643
(3) Carpentry work, etc., of carcass of buildings under Lionel Yorke contract of April, 1888.....	90,700
(4) Wrought and cast iron work, etc., under St. Lawrence Foundry Co. contract of May, 1888....	54,000
(5) Plumbing, gas-fitting, steam-heating, etc., under Purdy, Mansell & Mashinter contract of April, 1891	76,800
(6) Lathing, plastering, etc., under A. H. Rundle contract of April, 1891.....	37,770

(7) Slating, Copper work, etc., under Douglas Bros. contract of May, 1891.....	44,497
(8) Interior wood-work, hardware, etc., under Wagner, Zeidler & Co. contract for August, 1891.....	119,900
(9) Interior painting, glazing, etc., under R. J. Hovenden contract of August, 1891.....	23,325
(10) Grand stair-case, ornamental grille work, etc., under H. C. Harrower contract of August, 1891.....	21,991
(11) Interior fire hydrants, pipes, etc., under W. J. McGuire contract of October, 1891.....	1,102
(12) Drainage, etc., under Garson & Purcer contract of November, 1891.....	5,490
(13) Tile work, under Toronto Granite Co. contract of September, 1892.....	1,450
(14) Decorative painting of Legislative Chamber, under Elliott & Son contract of November, 1892.....	4,500
(15) Mantels, grates, etc., under Rice Lewis & Son contract of November, 1892.....	3,322
(16) Seating of Legislative Chamber galleries, under Rogers & Sons Co. contract of December, 1892.....	3,250
(17) Speaker's dais, under Wagner, Zeidler & Co. contract of December, 1892.....	920
	<hr/>
	\$1,245,910

All of the contracts have been completed; the contractors have been paid in full, and in acknowledgment of such payment have executed releases and acquittances, under seal, in favor of Her Majesty and the Province.

The entire cost of the work done under these contracts (including for this purpose the price of the brick furnished from the Central Prison to the contractors for the mason and bricklayers' work) amounts to a grand total of \$1,256,985.10.

On these seventeen contracts, involving in round numbers a million and a quarter dollars, the total cost to the Province exceeds the aggregate amount called for in the original contracts by a sum less than thirteen thousand dollars.

If all of the payments (of less than \$13,000) in excess of the original contract prices were solely for what is commonly known as contractors' extras, their entire amount in a total expenditure of a million and a quarter of dollars would be so trifling as to be remarkable, and would amply justify a claim that these buildings have practically been completed without extras. But the additional sum of less than \$12,000 paid to the contractors for the

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excavation, masonry and brick work, was not paid for what is usually or ordinarily known as extras. This additional sum is made up of payments for three items of work coming under the following heads, namely:

(1) Additional excavating and concreting.

(2) The substituting of English Portland cement for the native Canadian cement called for by the specifications.

(3) The inability of the Credit Valley quarries to furnish the large dimension stone required for certain portions of the southern front of the centre building, and the consequent necessity of substituting, with respect to these portions, dimension stone from the Middletown quarries at an increased cost.

The additional excavating and concreting above mentioned became mainly necessary by reason of there being found underlying the excavated site of the buildings, and along its entire length, a common brick sewer, connected with a building which used to be known as the old hospital. The whole of the soft earth above and about this sewer had to be excavated, the brick sewer taken up, and the trench thus made filled in with a body of solid concrete. The sum paid to Lionel Yorke for (1) additional excavating and concreting, and (2) for the difference in cost between English Portland cement and the best native Canadian cement was \$5,381.39, and the whole of this sum was paid in the year 1887.

The substitution of the large dimension stone from the Middletown quarries instead of Credit Valley stone was ordered when suitable stone of the requisite dimensions not being obtainable from the Credit Valley quarries, the stone work of the southerly main front of the buildings was practically at a standstill. The Department was face to face with either a complete stoppage of the works, without a probability of the Credit Valley quarries being at any time, or at any price, able to furnish this large dimension stone, or the alternative of ordering the substitution of some other stone.

After full consideration it was decided that, in public interest, the order for substituting Middletown quarry stone should be given, and Messrs. Carroll, Gaylord and Vick were instructed accordingly, and were paid in respect thereof only the actual additional expense incurred by them in procuring and using the substituted stone.

Deducting the amount paid to Lionel Yorke and Carroll, Gaylord & Vick, in respect to the foregoing items, there remains less than twelve hundred dollars paid for contractors' extras on seven-

teen different contracts, and which seventeen contracts represent a total expenditure, in round numbers, of a million and a quarter of dollars.

There have been no extras or additional payments of any kind in connection with the contracts entered into by the Department for the equipment and furnishings of the buildings. These contracts cover, amongst other matters, (1) elevators, (2) metal fittings for vaults, (3) combination gas and electric fittings, fixtures, etc., (4) book stacks, tables, reading desks, etc., for library, reading room, etc., (5) Members' coat and hat racks, etc.

Buildings Erected Elsewhere.

A comparison of the cost of public buildings in Canada and the United States with the Ontario Parliament buildings shows that the expenditure is not excessive:

State Buildings.

Illinois, at Springfield.....	3,500,000
New York, at Albany, (population, 5,082,000....	20,000,000

City Buildings.

Baltimore City Buildings, (population 332,000)	3,000,000
Philadelphia " (population, 850,000)	7,000,000
Chicago City Hall and Court, (population, 503,000)	4,000,000
Toronto City Hall and Court House (estimated),	1,405,000
Ontario Parliament Buildings, (including amount to be paid Central Prison Industries for brick) (population, 2,000,000).....	1,300,017 17

The above estimate of the City Hall and Court House buildings does not include the cost of the site, and the present estimate of total expenditure, including the cost of site, is \$1,600,000, all of which has been voted for and ratified by the people of Toronto.

The amount estimated for the Toronto civic buildings, including site, in September of 1884, by the committee having the matter in charge, was \$600,000. In 1887, the mayor, in his inaugural address, announced that the cost would not be less than \$750,000. In February of the same year, the building committee reported that the cost would not be less than \$1,020,000. And finally, in 1889, the people of Toronto were asked to ratify and did ratify, a total expenditure in respect of those proposed city buildings, of \$1,600,000.

Electors of Ontario may well ask themselves why, if the City

During the past twenty-three years the Public Works Department has been charged with the duty of seeing that the conditions on which aid had been granted to railways, out of the Provincial treasury, were complied with before the subsidy was paid over, and also with a similar duty in respect of drainage works, for the execution of which funds had been advanced by the Province. Both of these duties have been discharged in a perfectly satisfactory manner, not a single charge of perfunctoriness, incompetency, corruption, or political favoritism having ever been set afloat by anybody in connection with this branch of the administrative work of the Department.

Worth Recognized.

The Toronto *Telegram* (independent Conservative), in an article headed "Long Life to Him," has the following on Hon. C. F. Fraser:—"The opening of the building with which Mr. Fraser has been so honorably and usefully identified, constitutes a fitting celebration of his birthday as a Cabinet minister. The member for Brockville, has been misjudged and misunderstood, but *his fiercest opponents never questioned his title to rank as one of the most faithful administrators of public money, who ever held office in any Government, or in any country.*"

Public Works Department that the conditions out of the Provincial subsidy was paid over, drainage works, for the need by the Province. a perfectly satisfactory, incompetency, or been set afloat by of the administrative

ervative), in an article now on Hon. C. F. with which Mr. Fraser, constitutes a fitting minister. The member judged and misunderstood his title to rank of public money, in any country."

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS.

The management of the Crown Lands, timber, minerals, and colonization roads was in the hands of the late Hon. T. B. Pardee continuously till his retirement on account of declining health in 1888. At the close of his long and highly successful management he was succeeded by the Hon. A. S. Hardy, Provincial Secretary. This Department has been, probably more than any other, the subject of criticism and of Parliamentary investigation. Session after session, the time of the Public Accounts Committee has been taken up with the examination of officers of the inside and outside service, and of merchants who furnish colonization road supplies, in the hope that some corrupt practice might be unearthed, or some improper expenditure of public money established. All such efforts have, however, been in vain, and there is not, to-day, as there has not been at any time during the Mowat regime, the slightest ground for any suspicion of corruption, or even of political favoritism. The functions of the Commissioner are very important, and his discretionary powers, especially in deciding disputes between applicants for portions of the Crown domain, are very great. Nothing but a rare combination of executive ability, official integrity, and judicial fairness, could have enabled the successive heads of the Department to avoid giving their opponents some advantage over them, especially in view of the fact that enormous sums of money are collected and disbursed yearly under their personal authority.

The Revenue-Producing Department.

The Crown Lands Department is the great revenue-producing branch of the Government, and, with the exception of the amount received as subsidy from the Dominion, provides the largest part of the annual income of the Province. The duties of the Department, instead of decreasing, are year by year growing greater and more complex. They comprise the sale and management of the Crown, Clergy and School lands still undisposed of; the locating of settlers in the Free grant and Sales districts; the surveying of new townships, from time to time, as they are required for settlement or the purposes of the timber trade; the construction of colonization roads and bridges in the new and sparsely settled portions of the Province where the settlers are as yet unable to assume the burden of such works; the supervision of the vast area over which licenses to cut timber have been granted (such supervision becoming much more difficult year by year as settle-

ment increases); the collection of Government charges and dues leviable upon such timber; and the settlement of the multifarious and often complicated questions which of necessity arise in the course of transactions covering so large a territory.

Legislation re The Crown Domain.

The Free Grant system was established as far back as 1868, but various amendments have been made by later legislation. The more important Acts passed in recent years dealing with Crown property are the following:

In 1884 the Act for protecting the public interests in rivers, streams and creeks was passed.

In 1887 an Act was passed which further provided for the driving of saw-logs and other timber on lakes, rivers and streams, under all circumstances which may arise. This measure forbids the obstruction of navigation or floating, and sets forth the proceedings when logs of several owners are intermixed. It also protects the rights of the Crown, and provides for arbitration in cases of dispute.

Enormous quantities of very valuable timber have been destroyed from year to year by bush fires, the result of criminal carelessness. In 1878 the Legislature attempted to check this waste by passing an "Act to Preserve Forests from Destruction by Fire."

In the session of 1889 the Commissioner of Crown Lands introduced and carried through the House an Act respecting damages to lands by flooding in the new districts, providing a speedy and cheap mode of recovering damages by persons whose lands have been flooded by Timber Slide Companies and others. This Act has had the effect of expediting proceedings for the recovery of damages, and of greatly lessening their cost. Claims may be presented in the Division Court, and the Judge is required to determine them without pleading and at comparatively little expense.

In 1891 an Act which gave to the workmen in lumber shanties of Algoma, extended in 1894, to Muskoka, Nipissing and Parry Sound, a lien on the logs cut by them for their wages, was submitted by the Commissioner and became law. It not only gives the lien but provides a simple and inexpensive means of realizing their claim through the division courts.

He further introduced and passed an Act making better provision for the measurement and culling of timber cut by limit holders on licensed lands under which more stringent regulations are enforced for the protection of the interests of the Province in such

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Crown Lands intro- respecting damages viding a speedy and s whose lands have others. This Act s for the recovery of Claims may be pre- is required to deter- ively little expense. n in lumber shanties Nipissing and Parry heir wages, was sub- r. It not only gives e means of realizing

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timber. It provides, too, in addition to the above, for the effective examination of those engaged in measuring and culling saw-logs, and for the issuing of licenses to such persons, which may be revoked upon proof of fraud or misconduct.

The fishery laws of the Province are administered by the Commissioner of Crown Lands, who, in 1892, carried through the Act entitled "An Act for the Protection of the Provincial Fisheries in Provincial Waters."

Mining Legislation.

In the session of 1890 two important measures were introduced by the Commissioner of Crown Lands, and passed, one for regulation of mining operations and the other amending the General Mining Act. The Mining Operations Act forbids the employment underground of boys under thirteen, or of females, or of boys under sixteen for more than fifty-four hours in any week, with provision for register, penalties, returns by owners or agents, notice of accidents to inspector, power of inspectors, with general rules as to ventilation, blasting, use of steam, and many other provisions for security of workmen. In 1891, the Mining Act was further amended, and in the following year, the whole law respecting mines and mining was amended and consolidated under the title "The Mines Act of 1892."

The amendments and improvements made in the mining laws are of the first importance and most of them are in the interests of the explorer and the operator, and directly facilitate the development of the mining interests. The following are some of the amendments.

(a) A Bureau of Mines was established to be presided over by a director of mines. Valuable reports are yearly issued from this Bureau. It also has charge of the disposal of mining lands and all mining interests.

(b) The minimum quantity of mining land which may be purchased from the Crown was reduced from 80 to 40 acres.

(c) The option of obtaining from the Crown mining lands upon lease (instead of by purchase as heretofore) for ten years, with the right of renewal for ten years further, has been given. Upon the performance of covenants and conditions, the lessee has the further right of renewal for twenty years. This provision has been found in practice to be very popular, and most of the applications to the Department for mining land are now made thereunder. The rent in the western section of the province is \$1 per acre for the first year, and, thereafter, 25 cents per annum,

and in the eastern section, 60 cents per acre for the first year, and 15 cents per annum thereafter.

(d) The purchaser or lessee is required to expend from \$4 to \$5 per acre upon the property in development, during the first seven years following the issue of the patent, or the land reverts to the Crown.

(e) The right to stake out and hold mining claims of 10 or 20 acres is provided for.

(f) It provides for supplying the Crown Lands agents in mining localities, with maps and lists of land sold, that information may readily be obtained without the necessity of always applying at the Crown Lands Department, and with a view to the prevention of delay and long correspondence.

(g) The rights of the people were looked after by a provision imposing a small royalty of three per cent. on the value of silver, nickel, or nickel and copper ores, and of two per cent. on iron ore at the pit's mouth, after deducting from their value the cost of the labor and explosives employed in mining them. No royalty shall, however, be imposed until after seven years from the date of the patent or lease. The Act as it now stands has been declared by practical men to be as liberal as any mining act in existence.

Mining Legislation of 1894.

During the session of 1894, some changes were made; first, by reducing the price of mining land fifty cents per acre, and also reducing the fees for a miner's license on a staked off claim, from \$15 to \$10.

Second, by reducing the three per cent. royalty to two per cent., on mining lands sold for the next five years.

Third, by providing that not only the cost of raising the ore to the surface shall be taken into account in its valuation, but the subsequent treatment for market as well.

No change was made as to the seven or fifteen years from the date of the patent or lease in which royalties were to go into operation.

Provision was also made for incorporating mining companies with special powers and rights, and for the payment of \$1.00 per ton pig iron, to miners taking out ore.

Further, a sum of money was voted, sufficient to purchase and operate two diamond drills for experimental exploration—one for the east and one for the west part of the Province.

Over \$5,000 was voted for the equipment of a mining school at Kingston, and \$1,000 to each of two summer schools, one to be held at Rat Portage and one at Sudbury.

Algonquin National Park.

In 1892, a commission was appointed by the Government to inquire into the advisability of setting aside an area in the district of Nipissing for the purpose of a Forest Reservation and National Park. Following the report of this commission, in the session of 1893 the Commissioner of Crown Lands introduced a bill by which 18 townships in the Nipissing district lying between Parry Sound district and the Ottawa river, containing in all 938,186 acres, were reserved from sale or settlement for all time to come, and dedicated to the public under the name of The Algonquin National Park of Ontario. The park comprises within its boundaries the sources of the following large and important rivers, viz., the South River, flowing northerly into Lake Nipissing; the Muskoka (north branch) emptying into Georgian Bay; the Madawaska and Petawawa, flowing into the Ottawa; the Little Nipissing, a branch of the Petawawa, and the Amable du Fond, a tributary of the Ottawa, as well as a vast number of lakes of varying size. Some of the views along the lakes and rivers are exceedingly picturesque. The territory contains a very small proportion of agricultural land, and is all more or less densely wooded, and is the natural home of such game as the moose, deer, beaver, otter, fisher, bear, etc. By the Park Act, the only timber which may be cut and removed throughout the whole of this immense area is the pine, and as it is now a well-settled fact that the destruction of forests at the sources of rivers leads to sudden and disastrous floods, and also to a diminution of their waters, one principal object of the park will be achieved by preserving the rivers rising in it in their present full and equable flow, a matter of prime importance to the great lumbering interests in the eastern part of the Province. The pine timber only being subject to removal, there will be preserved great blocks of original forest, comprising maple, birch, beech, hemlock, tamarac, cedar, balsam, etc., to present to the visitor a picture of the primeval vegetation which once covered the greater part of cleared and settled Ontario. The Act also prohibits the killing of moose and deer in the park (formerly slaughtered in great numbers); the beaver (only a very few of which now remain), otter, martin, and other fur-bearing animals. By affording these creatures a retreat where they may take refuge from the hunter and the trapper, they will soon greatly increase in numbers, and over-run into the surrounding country, where they may be taken in their proper season. The waters of the park are well stocked with fish, and the woods with partridges and duck, all of which are

also protected by the Act. The park will likewise serve as a field for experiments in and practice of systematic forestry, a place of health resort, and to secure the benefits to the climate of rainfall, etc., to surrounding districts, which the presence of a large block of forest will confer.

Departmental Work.

The sales of Crown Lands between 1868 and 1871 averaged 59,400 acres a year; between 1872 and 1893 they averaged 73,000 acres—an increase of 23 per cent. The increase in the number of timber licenses issued, and of saw-logs and timber returns received and checked yearly, was also, in both cases, nearly 300 per cent.

The acquisition of the new territory which has been added to the western part of the Province has greatly increased the work of this department. In 1889 the Government brought into operation the "Rainy River Free Grants and Homesteads Act," by which twenty townships, containing over 230,000 acres of land, have been opened for settlement. A commission, appointed to examine the claims of settlers who had gone into the district while the title thereto was in dispute, having made their report, patents have been issued to a considerable number of claimants, who were found entitled to same.

Free Grant Townships.

The following statement, condensed from the Reports of the Commissioner of Crown Lands, shows the progress of the settlement of the Free Grant Districts since 1868:

PERIOD.	TOWNSHIPS SET APART.	PERSONS LOCATED.	ACRES LOCATED.	ACRES SOLD.
1868—1872.	58	4,265	525,944	13,381
1872—1877.	34	6,440	860,139	18,873
1877—1882.	30	6,922	938,782	29,601
1882—1887.	10	5,429	758,415	31,902
1887—1893.	24	3,350	446,006	13,593
Total.	156	26,406	3,529,287	107,350

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525,944	13,381
860,139	18,873
938,782	20,601
758,415	31,902
446,006	13,593
3,529,287	107,350

Sale Townships.

In addition to the above, 33 townships have, since 1871, been opened for purposes of sale, and authority given to the Commissioner of Crown Lands to open twenty more for like purposes, besides which, a number of townships have been opened for sale for mining purposes.

The Opposition Charges Disproved as to Surveys.

The Opposition charge that the townships surveyed between 1873-93 were 275 and that only 76 of these had been set apart as free grants. They omitted to mention that 33 more have been set apart as sale townships and 20 more authorized to be so set apart, or 53 of that character; that there are 62 more in which sales have been actually made, a good many of them having also settlers in them. 16 more are in Algonquin Park, making 205 townships set apart either as Free Grant or Sales townships, or in which sales have been made, or which are embraced in Algonquin Park, out of this 275. There are, therefore, but 70 townships in which no sales have been made. This makes up the total of 275.

The Sandfield Macdonald Government, during their 4 years of office expended on surveys \$139,135. An average of \$34,784 per year.

The Blake-Scott Government, in 1872, expended upon surveys \$36,911.

The Mowat Government, in 21 years (1873-93 inclusive), expended \$786,147, or an average of \$37,436 per year.

Of this sum \$641,268 was for township surveys, and the remainder, \$144,879, for surveying base, meridian, boundary and exploration lines, mineral surveys, and outlines of townships and timber limits.

Population of Free Grant Districts.

The population of the following new and Free Grant districts has increased with remarkable rapidity under this system of settlement, as is shown by the following table taken from the Dominion census:—

DISTRICT.	POPULATION.		INCREASE.
	1871.	1891.	
Muskoka and Parry Sound.....	6,919	36,818	29,899
Nipissing.....	1,791	13,020	11,229
Algoma.....	7,018	41,856	34,838
Total.....	15,728	91,694	75,966

an increase of no less than 483 per cent. A somewhat similar increase has taken place in those portions of Haliburton, Peterborough, Hastings, Addington, Frontenac and Renfrew which have been brought under the operation of the Free Grants and Homesteads Act.

Woods and Forests.

The revenue from timber is derived from (1) bonuses, (2) annual ground rents, and (3) timber dues. The timber limits are always disposed of at public auction, the person obtaining a limit being the one who bids the highest, the ground rent being the same in all cases—\$3.00 per square mile—and the timber dues being payable as the timber is cut. The dues on timber sold previous to 1892 were \$1.00 per thousand feet; at the sale of that year they were increased to \$1.25 per thousand feet. The bonus secures for the purchaser nothing more than *the first right to obtain an annual license to cut timber* on a particular limit, subject to the payment of ground rent and of certain dues on every log cut. The chief part of the yearly revenue from this branch arises from the collection of ground rents and timber dues, but from time to time, as settlement encroaches on timber lands, the latter have to be put under license, *i.e.*, sold at auction in the sense above explained.

The total collection for the year covered by the report of 1893 was \$1,823,550, (exclusive of refunds) which includes \$986,372 paid in on account of bonus; the latter amount being deducted leaves \$837,178 as the revenue from timber dues, ground rent, etc., during the year 1893.

YEAR.	INCREASE.
1891.	
36,818	29,899
13,020	11,229
41,856	34,838
91,694	75,966

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by the report of 1893 ch includes \$986,372 ount being deducted r dues, ground rent,

Sales of Timber Limits.

Since Mr. Mowat became Premier in 1873 every sale of timber limits has been carried out under the direction of the Commissioner of Crown Lands. The area sold within the 21 years to 1893, was 4,234 square miles, for which the Ontario Government received in round numbers, by way of bonus, the large amount of \$5,101,627, an average rate of nearly \$1,205 a square mile. For the same area of timber lands, the Dominion Government would have received by way of bonus, only \$21,170, or a uniform rate of only five dollars a square mile. The difference between these two sums represents what would have gone into the pockets of speculators and of supporters of the Government at Ottawa had the latter sold the timber. The sale of timber limits in 1892 disposed of 633 square miles, and realized \$2,315,000, or the magnificent average of \$3,657 a mile. (*See table of sales, page 62.*)

A sale of pine timber lands took place in 1872, while the Hon. Edward Blake was Prime Minister, and the Hon. R. W. Scott was Commissioner of Crown Lands. The area then disposed of was about 5,000 square miles. The transaction was, during the next session of the Legislature, exhaustively discussed in all its aspects. The Assembly, by a large majority, endorsed what had been done. Only four members voted against the resolution introduced by Hon. E. B. Wood (set out below) which sanctions the method since pursued by the Mowat Government in all its sales, and which was carried almost unanimously. Messrs. Cameron and Meredith, the late and the present leader of the opposition, were amongst those who voted for it.

This sale has been endorsed by the people, after full discussion, at five general elections (1875, 1879, 1883, 1886, and 1890), so that there is no longer any need to discuss it as an open question.

[The resolution adopted by the Legislature was as follows: Page 153, vol. 6, journals 1873.]

"RESOLVED, That this House approves of the policy of the Crown Lands Department, as set forth in the regulations of the Department, made in 1869, that 'The Commissioner of Crown Lands, before granting any licences for new timber berths in the unsurveyed territory, shall, as far as practicable, cause the section of the country where it is intended to allot such berths to be run out

into townships, and such townships, when so surveyed, shall constitute a timber berth; but the Commissioner of Crown Lands may cause such Townships to be subdivided into as many timber berths as he may think proper; and the berths or limits when so surveyed and set off, and all new berths or limits in surveyed territory, shall be explored and valued, and there offered for sale by public auction at the upset price fixed by such valuation, at such time and place, and on such conditions and by such officer as the Commissioner of Crown Lands shall direct, by public notice for that purpose, and shall be sold to the highest bidder for cash at the time of sale."

Quebec Timber Sales.

It is instructive to compare the sales above referred to with the sale of timber lands made by the Conservative Government of the Province of Quebec. Between October, 1873, and January, 1890, the Quebec Government sold 6,235 square miles, realizing by way of bonus the sum of \$398,722, an average of about \$62 per square mile, as compared with the average of \$1,205 per mile realized by the Ontario Government. Sales in Quebec since 1890 have realized less rather than more.

It is to be observed, as has been previously stated, that what was sold in Ontario was only the right to cut the pine timber upon the territory, and that the timber when cut is subject to the ordinary timber duties mentioned above. In this way a large sum will be paid into the revenue annually as a result of the sales. No right or title whatever in the land was conveyed to the purchasers at the sales, and the licenses issued to them are strictly under the control of the Legislature and the Department.

Comparison: Ontario vs. the Dominion System of Sales.

The difference between the two systems of disposing of timber lands by the Dominion and the Province respectively, strikingly contrasts the business methods of the Province with the jobbery methods of the Ottawa Government. Sales by the Province are made only by public auction in the open market, to the person who bids the highest bonus (subject to the annual ground rent of \$3 per square mile, and to the timber dues above mentioned, of \$1 or \$1.25 per M.) after being advertised widely for several months.

Sales by the Dominion are made privately, and they may be

o surveyed, shall con-
ner of Crown Lands
into as many timber
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r limits in surveyed
there offered for sale
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and by such officer
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ghest bidder for cash

made secretly, without being advertised, to political friends or favorites, who pick out the timber they desire. This timber is then sold to the applicant—if he be a friend—with no other bonus than \$5 per square mile per annum, and subject to dues equal to about 75 cents per M.

The following schedule will show the comparison between the general sales by the Dominion Government of Dominion timber limits and the last sale of timber limits in this province in 1892 :

	Amount of bonus per square mile.	Annual ground rent.	Dues per m. feet Board measure.
Ontario	\$3,657	\$3	\$1.25
Dominion	Nil	\$5.00	75 cents.

re referred to with the
vative Government of
r, 1873, and January
quare miles, realizing
average of about \$62
age of \$1,205 per mile
in Quebec since 1890

On a limit of 50 square miles (which is the average size granted by the Dominion Government) the gain to the people of Ontario, in bonuses over the Dominion system would be. \$182,850 00
On an average limit of 50 square miles, the gain to the Province on dues alone would be. 25,000 00

\$207,850 00
Less \$100 difference in ground rent. 100 00
Leaving the net gain in favor of Ontario on 50 square miles. \$207,750 00

TIMBER SALES BEFORE CONFEDERATION, 1841—1867.

9,904 miles were sold at only 50c. a mile, and
2,561 " " " at \$45.50 a mile of bonus, or \$116,771.

12,465

System of Sales.

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TABLE OF SALES OF LIMITS BY THE PROVINCE SINCE CONFEDERATION.

STATEMENT showing Timber Limit Sales since Confederation, with dates of sales, number of miles sold, total prices realized, rates of dues and ground rent in force at date of each sale, highest price per mile, and average price per mile of each sale :

ely, and they may be

SALES HELD UNDER SANDFIELD MACDONALD GOVERNMENT.

Date.	Area sold.	Total price realized.	Dues.	Ground rent.	Highest price per mile.	Average price per mile.
		\$ c.	\$ c.	\$	\$	\$ c.
December 23, 1868.	38	14,446 50	50	2	519	380 17
July 6, 1869.....	98	25,564 50	75	2	418	260 86
February 15, 1870..	12	7,680 00	75	2	640	640 00
November 23, 1871.	487	117,672 00	75	2	500	241 62
	635					

SALE HELD UNDER BLAKE GOVERNMENT.

October 15, 1872....	5,031	592,601 50	75	2	1,000	117 79
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SALES HELD UNDER MOWAT GOVERNMENT.

June 6, 1877.....	375	75,739 00	75	2	500	201 97
December 6, 1881..	1,379	733,675 00	75	2	2,300	532 00
October 22, 1885*..	1,012	318,645 00	75	2	1,250	314 85
December 15, 1887.	459	1,312,312 50	1 00	3	6,300	2,859 00
October 1, 1890+...	376	346,256 25	1 00	3	2,625	919 00
October 13, 1892	633	2,315,000 00	1 00	3	17,500	3,657 19
	4,234					

*Scattered, broken and forfeited. †Berth in Rainy River District.

Timber Sales before and since Confederation.

Before Confederation there was sold no fewer than 9,904 miles of timber at only fifty cents a mile, while there was also sold before Confederation 2,561 miles upon which was paid a bonus of \$116 771, averaging only \$45.50 per mile. Thus, the total disposed

ALD GOVERNMENT.

	Highest price per mile.	Average price per mile.
\$	\$	\$ c.
2	519	380 17
2	418	260 86
2	640	640 00
2	500	241 62

VERNMENT.

2	1,000	117 78
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VERNMENT.

2	500	201 97
2	2,307	532 00
2	1,250	314 87
3	6,300	2,859 00
3	2,625	919 00
3	17,500	3,657 18

a Rainy River District.

Confederation.

fewer than 9,904 miles
there was also sold be
was paid a bonus of
thus, the total disposed

of before Confederation was 12,465 miles, as against 635 miles under the Sandfield Macdonald Government in four years; 5,031 miles under the Blake Government in one year, and 4,234 miles under the Mowat Government in 22 years. As between the present Government and preceding Governments the figures show that there were sold during a period of 31 years prior to the time of this Government—1873—18,227 square miles, and during the 22 years of this Government 4,234 miles, or an average during the former period of 588 miles per year, and during the latter period of but 196 miles per year. The period of 31 years, before the present Government took office, is chosen for the purpose of comparison because that was the time, about 1841, when the Government of Canada first began to make sales of timber.

For the 18,227 square miles sold before the time of the Mowat Government (1873), the total bonuses obtained amounted to \$979,686, or an average per square mile of \$54.

For the 4,234 square miles sold during the time of the Mowat Government (since 1873), the bonuses obtained amounted to \$5,101,627, or an average of \$1,205.15 per mile.

During the five years of the present Commissioner about 1,000 squares miles (part of the 4,234) have been sold, from which has been realized \$2,661,256 as bonus (part of the \$5,101,627); an average of 200 square miles per year, with an average bonus of \$2,634 per mile, the highest price per mile obtained for any portion of it being \$17,500.

Crown Lands Revenue.

The importance of this Department as a source of Provincial revenue, is seen from the following table of receipts during the years 1873-93 :

CROWN LANDS AND TIMBER REVENUE.

1873	\$1,121,264	1884	\$ 570,305
1874	717,248	1885	736,865
1875	643,046	1886	814,813
1876	640,015	1887	1,113,142
1877	628,713	1888	1,436,336
1878	445,278	1889	1,196,455
1879	457,340	1890	1,103,443
1880	616,311	1891	1,159,681
1881	992,504	1892	2,252,972
1882	1,095,152	1893	1,823,550
1883	635,447		

Total, \$20,197,189

The average of the receipts for the past twenty-one years, therefore, has been about \$961,770 a year, and the table shows that though the revenue fluctuates it does not steadily decrease. The importance of the Department from this point of view demands that it should continue to be administered with the same business capacity, and the same freedom from favoritism and corruption in the future as in the past: as, under the present Commissioner it undoubtedly will.

Expenditure Crown Lands Department, 1873-93.

The total expenditure of the Crown Lands Department was,—

In 1873.....	\$46,223
In 1892.....	47,474

or an increase in 20 years of only.....\$ 1,251

And this notwithstanding the fact that that in 1873 there was no Bureau of Mines, which cost in 1893, \$6,885, and that,

In 1873 the Crown Lands Department collected but..	\$1,121,264
While in 1892 it collected.....	2,252,972
And in 1893.....	1,823,550

Charges on Crown Lands.

Which include expenditure on surveys, agents' salaries, wood ranging and inspection, fire ranging, and the cost of timber agencies.

Expended in 1873.....	\$110,491
Expended in 1893 but.....	97,193

or a decrease of.....\$ 13,298

Notwithstanding that in 1893 there was paid for fire ranging and timber agencies at Quebec and Ottawa, new items not in existence in 1873, \$7,136.

Timber Revenue versus Direct Taxation.

The Opposition have said that it is better to raise by direct taxation the moneys required by Government, than to increase our revenue from timber dues and bonuses from timber sales. The amount received by the Ontario Government in 21 years, from timber dues and bonuses, averages at the rate of 35 cents per annum per head of the population.

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The Dominion Government levies by taxation, direct and indirect, \$6.23 per head, or, where we receive from lumbermen by way of timber dues and bonuses, an average of \$915,831 per year, the Dominion Government extracts from the people of Canada in taxes, \$30,319,151. Ontario's share of this is at least one-half, or \$15,159,575.

Prevention of Bush Fires.

ent, 1873-93.

s Department was,—

... \$46,223

... 47,474

... \$ 1,251

in 1873 there was no
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ected but .. \$1,121,264

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... \$110,491

.. 97,193

... \$ 13,298

d for fire ranging and
y items not in exist-

In order more effectually to prevent the destruction of valuable forests by fires, and more stringently to enforce the provisions of the Act for their preservation, a number of men are placed in the summer months on the various timber limits which, from the advance of settlement, or other causes, are exposed to danger from fire. The effect of their presence is always most beneficial. Fires are suppressed which might otherwise become vast conflagrations, causing incalculable loss. Persons wantonly violating the provisions of the 'Fire Act' are promptly brought to justice and fined, and a general and strong interest in the direction of preventing the starting and spread of bush fires is created and kept alive. The cost to the Province is trifling, considering the amount of property saved from destruction.

The total cost of the service for 1893 was \$19,831. Of this amount, \$3,610 was on account of ranging of previous years, leaving the net cost of the service for 1893 to be \$16,221, one-half of which was refunded by the licensees, leaving the net cost to the Province of this service, \$8,110.

The fire ranging service is annually becoming more useful, and last year (1893) there were practically no bush fires. The immense saving to lumbermen and the Province which this implies, is best understood by those who know the tremendous waste of property which has in the past been caused by forest fires, both in Canada and elsewhere.

Colonization Roads.

Taxation.

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the rate of 35 cents

In the absence of railways, these great highways are the only means by which intending settlers can have access to lands set apart for settlement. Without them the great Free Grant districts could never have been settled at all, and a large proportion of the revenue derived from the sale of Crown Lands would not have been realised. Even in localities traversed by railways, they retain their usefulness, for without them the railways themselves would be comparatively inaccessible to the settlers. Some idea of the importance of this branch of the public service, and

also of the rate at which it is expanding, may be obtained from the following table, the comparison being between the Sandfield Macdonald Administration (1867-71) and the Mowat Administration (1872-93):—

1867-71.	Yearly Average.	1872-93.	Yearly Average.
New roads built. .213 miles	53 miles	3862 miles	176 miles
Roads repaired. .441 miles	110 miles	8417 miles	383 miles
Bridges built. .2,672 feet	668 feet	69945 feet	3180 feet
Expenditure. \$178,000	\$44,500	\$2,437,880.98	\$110,814

The expenditure of *nearly two and a half millions of dollars* is, of course, a return of surplus revenue to the people. A large part of the Provincial revenue is derived from the sale of Crown Lands, the sale of timber limits, and the receipt of timber dues, and it is not merely a wise policy to use a portion of that revenue to develop the country, but a just policy to use it in alleviating the inevitable hardships of backwoods settlement and frontier life.

Ontario Cullers' Act.

Since this Act was passed in 1890, 25 examinations of candidates for cullers' licenses have been held under its provisions at various points in the lumbering districts, conducted by boards of examiners appointed by the Department. Of 634 candidates who presented themselves, 546 were found duly qualified, and were granted licenses accordingly.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LICENSE LAW.

Liquor Traffic.

The regulation of the liquor traffic was in 1872, when the Mowat Government took office, a very subordinate appendage of the municipal system; as the result of a long series of changes, it has become a very important branch of the Provincial Administration. Each step in bringing about this change has been taken in response to the clearly expressed public opinion of the community, whether the demand was for more stringent legislation or for more effective enforcement of the prohibitory clauses of the license law. The great turning point in the history of this question was the passage of the "Crooks Act" in 1876, and the most striking result of this law was an immediate reduction in the number of licenses issued throughout the Province.

The state of affairs existing prior to the adoption of the "Crooks Act" cannot be forgotten. The licenses were issued by Municipal Councils, and therefore to a large extent, owing to the influence exerted by the liquor interest at the elections, the licensees frequently controlled the majority of the councils, and practically issued their own licenses. The result was that an excessive number were issued throughout the Province. In 1874 the law which prevailed prior to Confederation allowed original packages from the manufacturer, containing not less than five gallons, or one dozen bottles of liquor, to be sold without a license, was amended, placing that character of trade upon the same basis as saloons and shops, necessitating a license, and also demanding conformity to the rules and regulations applicable to other branches of the liquor business.

The following table gives the number of each kind of license issued for several years between 1874 and 1893 inclusive:—

Year.	Tavern.	Shop.	Whole-sale.	Vessel.	Total.
1874-5.....	4,793	1,307	52	33	6,185
1875-6.....	4,459	1,257	78	24	5,818
1879-80.....	3,199	757	72	22	4,020
1884-5.....	3,253	675	28	14	3,970
1885-6.....	2,574	55	24	9	3,132
1886-7.....	1,567	367	28	12	1,974
1887-8.....	1,496	325	28	13	1,882
1888-9.....	2,066	336	26	17	2,485
1889-90.....	3,073	445	27	15	3,560
1890-1.....	3,071	428	24		3,523
1891-2.....	2,990	403	21		3,414
1892-3.....	2,966	378	25		3,360

It will be seen from the foregoing table that in the year 1876, in which the "Crooks Act" was passed, the total number of licenses fell off 1,880—of tavern licenses, 1,482; and of shop licenses, 470. In other words, the reduction in number was in two classes of licenses against which the efforts of temperance reformers have always been most energetically directed. The average number of licenses for the two years before the "Crooks Act" came in force was 6,000 a year. In 1884-5, before the Scott Act was brought into operation, there were only 3,970 issued, thus showing a large reduction since the present Act came into force.

Incident to the repeal of the Scott Act, Counties in the Province practically came under the operation of the "Crooks Act" again in 1889-90 when 3,560 licenses were issued. It will be noticed that there has been a practical falling off in the number since then, so that now there are in force the smallest number in the history of the Province at any time when local prohibition has been in force in as few municipalities. It can, therefore, be fairly claimed that the Crooks' Act, and the amendment thereto, has had the effect of reducing the number of licenses in the Province almost one-half. The reduction in the number of licenses may be carried definitely, under the Crooks Act, by municipal action, or by bringing public opinion to bear directly on the Boards of License Commissioners.

The following is a comparative statement showing the number of licenses in the Province of Ontario in 1875, the year prior to the introduction of the "Crooks Act," and in 1892-3, and also a comparison in proportion to the population.

	Year.	Tavern.	Shop.	Whole-		Total.
				sale.	Vessel.	
Ontario	1875.....	4,459	1,257	78	24	5,418
	1893.....	2,966	378	25	0	3,369
	Proportion to the population 1875.....			One to each		278
	" " " 1893.....			" "		633

In order to furnish a comparison between Ontario and different States of the American Union as to the number of liquor dealers in the latter, it is necessary to take the figures furnished by the United States Commissioner of Inland Revenue of the number of persons to whom were issued Federal Government permits in any stated year. A late return gives the number issued in proportion to the population in several states as follows:—

Illinois....	One to each	183	Massachusetts one of each	386
Indiana....	" "	247	Quebec....	" " 635
Iowa.....	" "	289	Ontario...	" " 632

at in the year 1876, the total number of 4,482; and of shop in number was in of temperance re-directed. The average the "Crooks Act" before the Scott Act 3,970 issued, thus it came into force. Counties in the Province the "Crooks Act" issued. It will be off in the number smallest number in in local prohibition it can, therefore, be amendment thereto, licenses in the Province number of licenses Act, by municipal directly on the Boards

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	Vessel.	Total.
24	5,418	
0	3,369	
One to each	278	
"	"	633

Ontario and different ber of liquor dealers res furnished by the ue of the number of ment permits in any issued in proportion

sets one of each	386
"	635
"	632

Michigan...	One to each	239	Ohio	One to each	203
Minnesota..	"	301	Toronto....	"	1,208
New York..	"	134	Montreal...	"	349

The position of the People of Ontario on the Temperance question under the License Act will be better appreciated by the careful perusal of these figures.

Number of Municipalities in the Province.....	808.
*Number of Municipalities where no tavern licenses are issued.....	185.
Or twenty-three per cent. of the Municipalities of the Province.	
Number of Municipalities in which only one, and not more than two tavern licenses are issued.....	228.
Or twenty-eight per cent. of the Municipalities of the Province.	
Number of Municipalities in which either no tavern licenses are issued, and not more than two are issued.....	413.
Or fifty-one per cent. of the Municipalities of the Province.	
Number of Municipalities without a shop license.....	528.
Or sixty-five per cent. of the Municipalities of the Province.	

However, comparing the present state of affairs, when we have a better class of houses, better accommodation and less number of licenses, fewer saloons, a total separation of the grocery from the liquor shops, no vessel licenses, less drinking at the bar, prohibition of sales to minors, a general weeding out of undesirable persons and premises, a prohibition of sales by druggists on Saturday nights and Sundays without a Doctor's or a Justice of the Peace's order, with that existing prior to the assumption of the authority to deal with the license system by the Mowat Administration, it can be claimed that great good of a permanent character has been accomplished under the present administration of this service.

Revenue from License.

Equally noticeable with the falling off in the number of licenses issued under the Crooks Act, is the increase of revenue derived therefrom. One of the provisions of that Act was, that part of this revenue should go to the Province, and the remainder to the municipalities, the former assuming, and the latter being relieved from, the sole responsibility of enforcing the law against illicit sell-

*The Dunkin Act or Local Option by-law is in force in fifteen of the Municipalities.

ing. The following table shows the amount of revenue accruing to the Province and to the municipalities respectively, from 1886 to 1893, inclusive:

	Municipal Revenue.	Provincial Revenue.
1886-7.....	153,716 59	216,455 78
1887-8.....	156,979 89	201,542 45
1888-9.....	190,297 79	232,511 55
1889 90.....	297,353 45	307,271 02
1890-1.....	294,968 26	308,200 17
1891-2.....	289,487 41	300,604 38
1892-3.....	289,976 74	297,644 47

The revenue obtained by the municipalities from the liquor traffic, under the Crooks Act, is not only much greater than was obtained before the enactment of that law, but much greater than they would have been receiving now, had it not been enacted.

The License Laws.

The evils caused to society, by the sale of intoxicating drinks, has made it necessary, by common consent, to impose peculiar restrictions on this traffic. Such restrictions were enacted by the Canadian parliament before 1867, and as they formed, for all practical purposes, part of the municipal law, they remained in force in Ontario after Confederation. The law regulating the sale of spirituous and fermented liquors was amended and consolidated in 1869, by the "Act respecting Tavern and Shop Licenses," the granting of licenses to sell being still entrusted to the Municipal Councils. This same feature of the system was retained in the consolidation of 1874, which was, however, a great improvement on any license law that had preceded it.

The growing temperance sentiment of the country, the consequent demand for more stringent legislation, and the evils caused by giving the liquor interest, a strong motive for interfering directly in the election of members of Municipal Councils, led to the passage, in 1876, of the License Act of that year, commonly known as the "Crooks Act." This measure, of this Government, was by far the most efficient piece of legislation regulating the liquor traffic, which had ever been enacted in this country. The chief features were the following:

1. It put an absolute limit to the number of licenses that might be granted in any municipality.
2. It took the power of granting licenses away from the Municipal Councils and conferred it on Boards of Commissioners, appointed for cities and counties by the Lieut.-Governor in Council.

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Provincial Revenue.

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3. It authorized each Municipal Council by By-law, to still further limit the number of licenses to be granted by the Commissioners.
4. It authorized the Board of Commissioners by resolution to do the same thing.
5. It authorized each Municipal Council to prescribe by By-law, conditions of obtaining a tavern license in addition to those specified in the license law itself.
6. It authorized each Council to limit the number of shop licenses, to require the holder of a shop license, "to confine the business of his shop solely and exclusively, to the keeping and selling of liquor," and to "impose any restrictions upon the mode of carrying on such traffic as the Council may think fit," its enactments in this regard being binding on the License Commissioners.
7. It imposed a minimum fee for each of the three kinds of licenses—wholesale, tavern, and shop—but authorized each Council in the case of tavern and shop licenses to raise the amount absolutely to \$200 and to raise it conditionally as much higher as it pleased by By-law submitted to a vote of the electors of the municipality.
8. It vested the appointment of the License Inspector for each district in the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, and required both Inspector and Commissioners to enforce the Dunkin Act wherever it had been adopted by any municipality.
9. It required all taverns to be well appointed eating houses, and the law now applies with equal force to saloons.

By the Act of 1881 the machinery of the "Crooks Act" was made available for the enforcement of the "Scott Act," as it had formerly been for the enforcement of the "Dunkin Act."

By the Act of 1884 the following changes were made:—

1. A considerable limitation of the number of saloon licenses allowed under the license law.
2. Greater precautions against the establishment of a licensed house without notice to the people of the locality.
3. The introduction of the principle of "local option" by empowering the majority of the electors of a polling sub-division to forbid by means of a petition to the License Commissioners, the granting of a new license in, or the transfer of an old license to, that sub-division.
4. Throwing open to the public the sittings of the Commissioners at which applications for licenses are discussed.
5. Compulsory separation of the liquor traffic from other traffic in licensed "shops" after 1888.
6. Prohibition of the colorable sale of liquors by "clubs" incorporated under the Act respecting benevolent and other societies, and also of colorable prescriptions or certificates by medical practitioners.
7. Authority given to Justices and Police Magistrates to forbid holders of liquor licenses to sell to a habitual drunkard for a year.
8. Authority given to relatives of a habitual drunkard to publish a similar prohibition.

9. Forbidding licenses on ferry boats.

10. A considerable increase in the amounts charged for the various kinds of licenses.

By the Act of 1885, amongst other provisions, is an officer who breaks the law himself "for the purpose of detecting a known or suspected offender against the Liquor Law free from conviction."

By the Act of 1886, a provincial inspector is provided, whose duty is personally to inspect each license district and the books of each district inspector, and to conduct on oath inquiries into the conduct of the inspectors. Frequenting of bar-rooms during prohibited hours is strictly forbidden, and it is made an offence for "keepers" of bar-rooms to permit it.

License Fees.

Prior to 1876 the Statute fixed a sum to be paid to the Government for tavern, shop and vessel licenses, and the municipalities were empowered to receive the fee from a certain minimum amount, such increase to be paid wholly to the municipalities. In that year the "Crooks Act" was passed, throwing part of the work of administration on the Provincial Government.

The following table shows the amount of fees as fixed by the License Act of 1876, and the amount as fixed by the License Acts of 1884 and 1886, respectively:—

<i>Taverns and Shops,</i>	1876	1884	1886
Cities over 20,000.....	\$100 00.....	\$160 00.....	\$250 00
Cities under 20,000.....	100 00.....	160 00.....	200 00
Towns.....	80 00.....	100 00.....	150 00
Villages.....	60 00.....	80 00.....	120 00
Townships.....	60 00.....	72 00.....	90 00
<i>Saloons,</i>			
Cities.....	100 00.....	160 00.....	300 00
Towns.....	80 00.....	110 00.....	250 00
<i>Wholesale,</i>			
Cities over 20,000.....	150 00.....	225 00.....	250 00
Towns and cities under 20,000....	150 00.....	225 00.....	250 00
<i>Vessels,</i>			
Great Lakes.....	100 00.....	125 00.....	} Sale prohibited by legislation of 1880.
" " wine and beer.....	50 00.....	62 50.....	
Inland Waters.....	60 00.....	85 00.....	
" "	30 00.....	42 50.....	

In 1889, a further amendment was made to the Liquor License Act, giving power to pass By-laws respecting licenses pending the result of any application for repeal of The Canada Temperance Act, which By-laws should come into force immediately on such

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of fees as fixed by the
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1884	1886
...\$160 00.....	\$250 00
... 160 00.....	200 00
... 100 00.....	150 00
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... 72 00.....	90 00
... 160 00.....	300 00
... 110 00.....	250 00
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... 225 00.....	250 00

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repeal, if carried. This was at a time when numerous petitions
 for appeal were being presented, and this measure provided
 against an interval in which no license law should be in force.
 This Act also made the purchaser of liquor from a person not
 licensed to sell it, or any one who drinks it upon the premises
 when so purchased, guilty of offence under the law.

Amendments during Session of 1890.

In 1890, equally important advances were made in the direction
 of imposing desirable restrictions and safeguards. By the Act
 entitled "An Act to Improve the Liquor License Laws," it is pro-
 vided that:

"In the case of an application for a tavern or shop license by a person
 who is not, at the time of making such application, a licensee under this Act,
 or as to premises which are not then licensed, the petition must be accom-
 panied by a certificate signed by a majority of the electors entitled to vote at
 elections for the Legislative Assembly in the polling sub-division in which
 the premises sought to be licensed are situated, and the said majority must
 include at least one-third of the said electors who are at the time of such ap-
 plication residents within the said polling sub-division."

And, further:—

"In unorganized districts the said certificate shall be signed by at least
 eleven out of the twenty householders residing nearest to the premises in
 which the applicant proposes to carry on the business for which the license
 is required."

This enactment positively confers upon the people the powers
 of a "Local Option" Law in all cases of new applications, and will
 be accepted as a proof of the determination of this Government
 to keep abreast of public opinion by providing advanced legisla-
 tion as promptly as the people may desire to use it.

In addition to more stringent regulations as to penalties, etc.,
 the Act also,—

PROHIBITS THE SALE of intoxicating liquor on vessels navigat-
 ing the lakes and rivers of the Province;

Increases the age of "minors" from "sixteen" to "eighteen,"
 thus subjecting to a PENALTY those who sell liquor to persons
 UNDER EIGHTEEN years of age.

Provides a penalty when liquor is supplied to any person under
 twenty-one years, in respect to whom notice in writing has been
 given, prohibiting such licensed victualler to sell or supply liquor
 to the party in question;

And gives greater authority to search unlicensed premises

and "dives," to seize liquor and arrest persons found on said premises.

Local Option.

Certain powers possessed by the municipal councils prior to the vote of Confederation, were re-enacted in the following:—

"The council of every township, city, town and incorporated village, may pass by-laws for prohibiting the sale by retail of spirituous, fermented or other manufactured liquors, in any tavern, inn, or other house or place of public entertainment, and for prohibiting altogether the sale thereof in shops and places other than houses of public entertainment; Provided that the by-law, before the final passing thereof, has been duly approved of by the electors of the municipality in the manner provided by the sections in that behalf, of *The Municipal Act*: Provided further that nothing in this section contained shall be construed into an exercise of jurisdiction by the Legislature of the Province of Ontario beyond the revival of provisions of law which were in force at the date of the passing of *The British North America Act*, and which the subsequent legislation of this Province purported to repeal."

Unjust Criticisms Answered.

A great deal of professional criticism is expended by the Opposition on the Temperance legislation of this Government. It is fitting that such criticisms should be offered by those who, in their other capacity of supporters of the present Dominion authorities were eager to take the control of this interest out of the hands of the Province, to which the Confederation Act entrusted it, to give it to their political friends at Ottawa, and to foist upon the people of this Province an additional, elaborate, and expensive law, the principal merits of which were that it attempted to cover the ground already satisfactorily occupied by the provincial law, and to provide a great number of Commissionerships, Inspectorships and other positions for their own political friends. In the face of the principle laid down by that proposed law, which attempted to give the full control of the regulation of this traffic into the hands of the Dominion Government, the Opposition are now contending that this control should go back to the municipalities. But such a provision is not desired, and has never been asked for by the municipalities. A change of that character would re-introduce into municipal elections, and into the administration of municipal concerns, all the disadvantages incident to the operation of the liquor influence upon every election and upon every question arising in municipal affairs. It is better to have such power in the hands of one central provincial authority, having a general oversight and uniform administration.

persons found on said premises directly responsible to the representatives of the people in the Legislature.

The Crooks' Act Endorsed.

The friends of the temperance cause hailed with delight the withdrawal of the power from municipal corporations to issue liquor licenses, and the assumption of that authority by the Government, that being the effect of the passage of the "Crooks' Act." The following resolution adopted by the Methodist General Conference in 1882, when the agitation to return to the old system was being advanced by the Opposition, voiced then, as it does now, the sentiment of the general public upon this question :

"Although we cannot accept as righteous absolutely any license law, yet, we must tolerate some one as the tentative regulator of an evil till we can have it removed, we must regard the Crooks' Act as the best instrument for the suppression of the Province of Ontario ever had. We would emphatically reprobate any legislation that would impair its efficacy, and we would respectfully recommend our people, where this law obtains, to use their voice and franchise to prevent the control of this license system reverting to the municipalities, where the industrious ward politician and the interested liquor dealer so largely manipulate the election."—*Resolution of the Methodist General Conference, Sept., 1882.*

Policy of the Opposition.

The policy of the Opposition has been particularly variable upon the temperance question. A glance at the following resolutions offered by them at different periods will reveal their vacillation on this subject, and will tend to support the opinion that the steady, liberal, and progressive policy of the Government, under the present law and its amendments, is the only one which can safely be followed in this important matter in the interests of the people.

Policy in 1876.

During the discussion of the licensing law of 1876, on the 14th February, contesting the proposal of the Government to reduce the number of licenses issued at once, Mr. Meredith moved, seconded by Mr. Scott :

That the Bill be not now read a third time, but that it be forthwith referred to a Committee of the whole House, with instructions to amend the same, so far as to provide that the provisions therein contained, for limiting the maximum number of tavern licenses to be granted, shall not come into force until the first day of March, A.D. 1877.

The date so named, was a year later than that on which the Government proposed to bring the limiting provision into force, and Mr. Meredith's motion was lost on a division.

Mr. Lauder then moved in amendment, seconded by the Hon. Mr. McDougall:—

That the Bill be not now read a third time, but that it be referred to Committee of the whole House, with instructions to amend the same so as to provide that in cities and towns separated from counties, for Municipal purposes, the Mayor, and in other places, the Warden of the County, shall be one of the three License Commissioners referred to in section one of the Bill.

This would have had the effect of leaving the licensing business as a vicious influence in municipal affairs to a partial extent at least. The resolution was lost.—Yeas, 31; Nays, 49.

Policy in 1877.

In the discussion of the Act amending the Licensing Act, February 16th, 1877, Mr. Harkin moved, seconded by Mr. Prest, in amendment,—

That the Bill be not now read a third time, but be recommitted to a Committee of the whole House, with instructions so to amend the Bill as to enable the Council of every *municipality* to appoint its own Inspector of Licenses; to determine his or their remuneration; to decide to whom licenses shall be granted in their respective municipalities, having regard to the limitations imposed by the Act 39 Vict., chap. 26; and to dispense with the services of the Commissioners and Inspectors now appointed under the Act by His Honor in Council.

Mr. Merrick's resolution being thus defeated, Mr. Creighton then moved, seconded by Mr. Barr,—

That all the words after "Municipality" be struck out, and the following inserted in lieu thereof:—"To decide to whom licenses shall be granted in their respective municipalities, having regard to the limitations imposed by the Act 29 Vict., Chap. 26."

The resolution or amendment then proposed read as follows:

That the Bill be not now read a third time, but be re-committed to a Committee of the whole House with instructions so to amend the Bill as to **enable the Council of every municipality to decide to whom licenses shall be granted** in their respective municipalities, having regard to the limitations imposed by Act 39 Vic., Chap. 26. It was declared lost on a vote of yeas 9, nays 60.

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Policy in 1882

That they are and have been in favor of the vicious expedient of returning to the municipalities this source of danger and trouble, however, was again made manifest from the position taken at their Convention in Toronto, on September 14th, 1882. At this Convention referred to, it was unanimously resolved to be

"The opinion of this Convention that without interfering with the laws regulating the liquor traffic, and limiting the number licenses of that may be issued, the power of issuing licenses, and the fees derived therefrom, should be restored to the municipalities."

In speaking to this resolution Mr. Meredith said that

"He was prepared to say that the present Opposition, if it took office would be prepared to wipe away the partizan commissioners. (Cheers.) He was prepared to restore to the people of the Province the rights they formerly exercised. (Cheers). He was prepared to give back to the municipal bodies the rights they formerly enjoyed." (Cheers).—[From report in Mail].

Policy in 1883.

This policy was further pursued in a resolution in amendment to order for Committee of Supply, 24th January, 1883, when it was moved by Mr. Meredith, seconded by Hon. Mr. Morris,—

That all the words in the motion after "That" be struck out, and the following substituted therefor:—"This House, while recognizing the necessity of maintaining the other provisions of the existing liquor license law, and strictly enforcing them, is of opinion that it is not in the public interest or calculated to promote the cause of temperance to continue the mode of appointing Boards of License Commissioners, and License Inspectors now in force, and is further of opinion that these Boards should, in order to remove them as far as possible from the influences of political partizanship, be appointed in counties by the county councils, and in cities and towns separate from counties by the councils thereof, and that the power of appointing one or more License Inspectors in each license district should be vested in the Board, and this House regrets that legislation providing for this change in the law, and for handing over to the Municipalities the whole of the license fees, except a sum sufficient to pay the expenses of the License Branch of the Department of the Provincial Secretary, has not been proposed for its consideration by the advisers of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor."—Lost.—Yeas, 26; Nays, 49.

Policy in 1890.

The policy of the Opposition was again re-constructed by the submission of the following resolution during the late sessions of the Legislature as an amendment to the Hon. Mr. Gibson's measure:—

"That the Bill be not now read a third time, but be referred back to Committee of the Whole House, and so amended as to provide that the license commissioners hereafter be appointed in counties by County Councils and in cities and towns elected by the municipal electors of such cities and towns."

Canada Temperance Act.

But efficient as the legislation in this department was thus to 1886, this Government by no means relaxed its efforts. In 1887, complaints were made of the want of machinery for the enforcement of The Canada Temperance Act, commonly known as the "Scott Act," in the counties in which it had been adopted. Though this was a Dominion law, and should have been enforced by the Federal authorities, as the Act provides for the Inland Revenue Officers securing its observance, yet for the sake of the interests involved, the Government of this Province passed an Act for the appointment of special Police Magistrates in all such counties, and defining their jurisdiction, tenure of office, place of holding courts, indemnity, etc. This measure was to continue in force in any county so long as The Canada Temperance Act should be in operation there.

The facts, in this connection, are that the Government were asked if they would appoint Police Magistrates for the purpose of the Scott Act, in cases in which the County Councils requested it. To this they agreed. It was discovered after the subsequent election, however, that only two County Councils had taken advantage of this arrangement, and asked for the appointment of Magistrates. The Government, complying with the request of the friends of the Scott Act, obtained from the Legislature authority for the purpose of securing a better observance of the law.

Legislation was also passed, providing for the payment of a share of the expenses of license district in such counties by the County Council, and applying to the cases of such counties, as to such license districts, the provisions of The Liquor License Act and its amendments.

This was followed, in 1888, by a measure amending The Liquor License Act, by providing for the appointment of License Commissioners in counties where the Scott Act was in force, and for the payment of expenses for enforcing The Liquor License Act in such districts or parts of districts; also for the disposal of the license fund which might accrue in any such district.

It should be noted, that in no Province of the Dominion was the responsibility of enforcing the Scott Act assumed by a Pro

but be referred back to the Government as to provide that the counties by County Councils electors of such cities and

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Department was thus relaxed its efforts. The Act, commonly known as the Scott Act, which it had been adopted, could have been enforced. It provides for the Inland Revenue yet for the sake of the Province passed an Act which operates in all such counties of office, place of holding was to continue in force. The Temperance Act should be

the Government were. It operates for the purpose of the County Councils requested after the subsequent County Councils had taken for the appointment of the with the request of the from the Legislature for better observance of the

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vincial Government, *except in this Province*, and that responsibility was assumed by the *Mowat Administration*, notwithstanding the refusal of the Dominion Parliament to provide the necessary legislation to secure its observance.

During the 1890 session, Mr. Meredith attempted to make a point against the Government, because in two polling divisions, out of all the counties in which the Canada Temperance Act had been repealed, complaint had been made that some licenses had been granted by Commissioners, contrary to the wishes of the people. On enquiry into the cases in question, it was found that there were no legal petitions against the granting of the licenses signed by the majority of the electors. Even if there had been, the Commissioners were not bound to have regard to them, inasmuch as section 11 of the License Act, applies only to licenses which are to take effect on 1st May, whereas the Scott Act repeals being after that date, applications for licenses might be made and licenses issued at any time during the remainder of the year, and, as a matter of fact, the applications in question were considered some time in the month of June. All attempts to make capital against the Government, in connection with the administration of the License Law, proved abortive. Members of the Opposition who had any criticisms to make, in almost every case complained of alleged irregularities in parts of the Province, remote from their own constituencies and generally on hearsay newspaper information. Such complaints were in every case respectfully disposed of by the Government.

Commissioners and Inspectors, who have been appointed under the License Act, who were not prominent temperance men, were replaced by those in entire sympathy with the Scott Act, in order to provide that the provisions of the prohibition law should be enforced, and these officers were specially charged with the enforcement of the Act. A prominent and trusted temperance advocate, the late Rev. Mr. Manning, who had some local experience in connection with the enforcement of the License Act, was appointed and placed in the Head Office, specially charged with the duty of supervising the work of the Inspectors, and seeing that the provisions of the Scott Act were enforced. The death of Mr. Manning having rendered vacant the position he had occupied with such satisfaction to the Temperance community, the Government, in the desire that his successor should be acceptable to those whose interests the late incumbent specially represented, appointed to the vacancy Mr. J. R. Stewart, of Ottawa, whose reputation as a leading Temperance advocate was provincial in its character.

PROVINCIAL TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.

The Treasury Department proper, including the Audit Office, has entrusted to it the keeping of the accounts of the Province. No charge of either corruption or inefficiency has ever been made against these branches of the public service, under either the present Treasurer, Hon. R. Harcourt, or his predecessors.

Railway Aid.

In the session of 1871 an Act was passed at the instance of the Sandfield Macdonald Government, setting apart a million and a half of dollars (\$1,500,000), as a fund for the purpose of aiding railways on certain conditions. It was contended by the Opposition that the grant to each railway should be submitted to the Assembly for its approval before being paid over to the company constructing it, and when the Liberal party came into power in 1872, an Act was passed requiring this to be done.

By another Act, also passed in 1872, the "Railway Fund" was increased from \$1,500,000 to \$1,900,000, and a "Railway Subsidy Fund" was created by setting apart the sum of \$100,000 a year for twenty years, special appropriations to particular roads were made by Acts passed in 1876, 1877, 1878, and 1881.

During the present parliament, in 1892 and 1893, aid was granted to certain colonization railways, these being in the new Thunder Bay, Algoma, Parry Sound, and Nipissing Districts, and in the Eastern part of the Province hitherto inadequately provided with Railway facilities. The total mileage of the railways so aided was 151 miles, and the grant being \$3,000 per mile, the total sum granted towards the opening up of these outlying districts in this way was \$403,500. These subsidies, added to previous ones to other lines, bring the amount granted to railways out of the surplus revenues, and thus given back to the people to a total of eight millions of dollars.

By a series of enactments extending over many years, municipalities were authorized to vote sums in aid of railways, and advantage was extensively taken of the powers thus conferred. The policy of liberally aiding railways out of Provincial funds has had the effect of stimulating the liberality and enterprise of the municipalities, which have granted, by way of subsidies to railways, about twice as great a total amount as that granted by the Government. Under the Municipal Loan Fund settlement scheme about to be considered, the Province has repaid to the municipal

DEPARTMENT.

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ties, as appears from the various statements of the Treasurer, almost a million and a half of dollars, which is to be added to the sums paid directly to the several railways, thus increasing the bulk sum paid to the people to assist in their railway enterprises, to nearly nine millions. This liberality has secured the building, or projected building, of 3,000 miles of railway, thus making Ontario, in the matter of such accommodation, one of the most adequately equipped countries in the world. The total Provincial and Municipal aid thus granted has exceeded \$22,000,000.

Surplus Distribution and Municipal Loan Fund.

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The payments in aid of railways, liberal as they were, did not exhaust the accumulations of surplus revenue.

In the session of 1873 Attorney-General Mowat submitted a measure for the distribution of a portion of the surplus in connection with the settlement of the Municipal Loan Fund question. The total indebtedness to the fund amounted, in 1872, to twelve million dollars (\$12,000,000), and on this immense sum the Province at large had to pay interest.

The Municipal Loan Fund Act of 1873 authorized the appropriation of a certain sum out of the Provincial surplus to each municipality according to population. To a municipality not in debt to the Loan Fund the amount was to be paid in full. To one in debt to the Fund the subsidy was to be set off against the debt, the balance, if there was one, being payable to the municipality. In cases where the amount of debt exceeded the amount of subsidy the municipality remained liable for the difference.

By the operation of this policy, inestimable benefits were conferred on the municipalities. Some were relieved from a crushing incubus of debt, and all were made participators in the general prosperity of the Province. The total amount distributed under this scheme was about \$3,447,525.

The following table shows to what purposes the greater part of this subsidy has been applied by municipalities:

In roads and bridges.....	\$1,181,682 06
In paying debts caused by granting aid to railways.....	987,889 18
In paying other debts incurred for permanent works not specified.....	23,579 56
In educational purposes, including school-houses built, school debts paid, and investments for school purposes.....	705,468 36
In building and improving town halls.....	147,346 49
(72 town halls have been built or paid for, and a large number of markets and lock-ups).	

In town and village improvements, by construction of water-works, making sidewalks, planting shade trees, and buying steam fire engines.....	76,433
In making and improving harbours.....	43,749
In drainage.....	27,642
In paying share of cost of county buildings, and aiding in the erection of mills and manufactories.....	13,382
In buying and laying out public parks and agricultural society grounds.....	4,954
In the purchase and improvements of cemeteries.....	1,917
In aid given to unorganized districts, in making roads and bridges, and building schools.....	6,334
Total	\$3,225,378

Drainage Investments.

As far back as 1869 an Act was passed, authorizing the Government to advance money for the drainage of large areas, the works to be carried out under the Public Works Act of 1868, and the improved land to be used as security for the repayment of the advance by means of a rental charge.

This Statute was repealed by an Act passed in 1873. It made still more liberal arrangements for the construction of drainage works, which under it may be undertaken at the instance of the owners of the land, and without the intervention of any municipal Council, the security and mode of collection remaining the same.

By an Act passed in 1873, it was provided that the Government might advance money at the rate of five per cent. to municipalities for drainage purposes, leaving the work to be done by the local authorities. The method of investment under this system is the purchase of municipal debentures to the required amount, the municipality being responsible for the payment of the debentures, and being left to collect for itself the amount charged against the lands benefited.

The maximum amount invested under either system cannot at any time exceed \$350,000, but the money, as it is repaid by the municipality, may be lent to another. In this way the total amount invested under both plans up to the end of 1889, was about \$1,084,700, and for the four succeeding years, including 1893, \$254,631.10. The area drained, is made up of tracts scattered over the counties of Kent, Lambton, Middlesex, Elgin, Lanark, Lennox, Grey, Addington, Peterboro', Essex, Leeds, Welland, Huron, Bruce, Durham, Perth, Hastings, and Haldimand.

Another application of the same form of investment was made

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in 1878, by an Act authorizing the Government to advance money at five per cent., through the medium of municipal debentures, for tile-draining purposes. The total amount so invested must never exceed \$200,000, and the amount invested at close of 1893, is 104,531.86. In 1887 the Government reduced the rate of interest on all drainage loans to four per cent.

Audit of Public Accounts.

In the session of 1886 an Act was passed "to provide for the better auditing of the public accounts of the Province." It creates a Treasury Board of three members, who are Ministers of the Crown, and also creates the office of Provincial Auditor the incumbent of which is removable from office only on address of the Legislative Assembly to the Lieutenant-Governor. The Provincial Auditor's duty is to "examine, check, and audit all accounts of receipts and expenditures of public moneys;" to "see that no cheque issues for the payment of any public money, for which there is no direct legislative appropriation;" to present to the Legislative Assembly a statement of all expenditures made, on the order of the Treasury Board, without his sanction; and to prepare the Public Accounts for submission to the Legislature. The system of auditing the Public Accounts, already efficient, has been made by this Statute still more so, while the people of the Province have as satisfactory a check upon irregular expenditure of public funds as it is possible to devise.

Financial Administration.

The financial policy of the Mowat Government has been characterised by the most careful economy in all Provincial expenditures that are under administrative control, and by a liberal expenditure of surplus revenue for local services of various kinds, which, but for the relief thus afforded, would have greatly increased the burden of municipal taxation. The absolutely necessary expense of carrying on the Government of the Province absorbs a comparatively small part of the Provincial revenue. It has been the policy of the Mowat Government to return the rest of it annually to the people, instead of hoarding it up as an addition to the large surplus already in the Provincial Treasury. That this policy of surplus distribution had once the approval of Mr. Meredith is shown by the following extract from one of the first speeches made by him after he assumed the leadership of the opposition:—

"One question upon which it was incumbent that they should submit policy was that of the disposition of the large surplus which the honorable member for Elgin said was at the disposal of the Province. In not indicating their intentions with reference to the surplus of four and one-half million which they claimed to have in hand, they were certainly untrue to their duty and unworthy of confidence."

If his subsequent utterances and actions have not always been in harmony with this expression of his views, it is his place, not that of his opponents, to reconcile them.

Independent Criticism.

The *Mail*, in a criticism of the Provincial Treasurer's financial statement, said :

"The Provincial estimates for 1890, which were submitted in the Assembly yesterday provide for a gross expenditure of \$3,420,000. The ordinary expenditure will be \$2,829,000, the capital expenditure \$566,000, and the amount on account of refunds \$25,000. The gross expenditure of Quebec for the fiscal year 1890-1 will exceed five millions. The general conduct of the Ontario Government is not beyond criticism, quite the contrary ; but it must be allowed that its management of the finances has been thrifty, judicious and clean." (Feb. 13th, 1890.)

And on April 11th, 1890, the *Mail* said editorially :—

"The Government can also make out a good case for itself in regard to the administration of the finances. After dealing liberally by the municipalities and exhibiting a creditable enterprise in building railways and erecting public institutions, Mr. Mowat is able to show a comfortable surplus. Instead of having a surplus of five or six millions in the treasury, Quebec has a deficit of thirty millions, and, in spite of the direct taxes imposed on commercial corporations and of other revenue-raising devices, a fresh loan is inevitable. It must also be admitted that Mr. Mowat has passed many progressive measures affecting the general interests of the community, and that, on the whole, his management has been clean and free from scandal. There are powerful reasons for giving him a new term."—(April 11th, 1890.)

Ontario Finances.

Ontario is to be heartily congratulated upon her financial position. She has a surplus this year of ordinary revenue over ordinary expenditure of \$312,768, and a total surplus of interest yielding assets over liabilities of \$6,135,489. She seems to have a million and a half of dollars in the bank at interest, including a balance on current account of \$75,016. This splendid position is the result of a business-like management of the province's financial limits and other sources of revenue, and a strictly economical and honest

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M."—(April 11th, 1890.)

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half of dollars in the bal
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ctly economical and hon

spending of the people's money by the Mowat Government during twenty-five years of uninterrupted administration.

Under the management of Mr. Fraser, the retiring Minister of Public Works, upwards of three millions of dollars have been spent during the last five years upon public buildings, including nearly two and a half millions upon new parliamentary buildings, and yet not a dollar was challenged as mis-spent.

Not a single extra of any kind was allowed in the construction of the new parliament buildings. There has been no conspiracy between the contractors and the Government by which contractors getting extras contributed to election funds. The only wonder is that during the carnival of corruption and extravagance which has reigned at Ottawa and Quebec such a government as that of Ontario has been able to guard a full treasury from friends and foes alike and yet remain in power. There is encouragement and hope for every province of Canada and for the Dominion in Ontario's splendid example of what Canadian statesmen are capable.—*The Witness*, (Independent), Montreal, March 14th, 1894.

Ontario's Surplus.

The financial record of the Mowat Government is undoubtedly the strongest cable that has bound to it, thus far, the approval of the people. It is a great comfort to Ontario folk to hear their Finance Minister announce that the assets of the Province exceed the liabilities by over six millions—especially when they remember that all the other provinces talk—not of surpluses but of debts. But the fact remains that Mowat's Finance Minister can announce a surplus while the rest of us are compelled to be content with putting the brakes on our debts. There thus grows up a tendency to judge Mowat by our sins rather than by his virtues that cannot but be a great boon to him.—*Montreal Star* (Conservative), March 17th, 1894.

Under the heading "No Room for Boodle There," *The Evening News* (Conservative) says, "The Lionel Yorke contract for the carpenter work on the new Parliament Buildings was \$90,700 and the extras amounted to \$300. On the \$76,800 contract for plumbing, heating and gas-fitting there was an additional claim for \$900. And \$12,000 was allowed over the price first agreed upon for the \$752,000 job on excavation, masonry and brickwork. In all, on close upon \$1,000,000 worth of work, the extras, over the sum fixed, amounted to only 1½ per cent. Whatever else may be said about the Mowat Government or the new Provincial Parliament Buildings, these facts, at all events, are very much to the credit of the Ministry. They show the extreme care exercised in framing the contracts in the first place, and the firmness with which contractors were held to the terms afterwards. It is doubtful if an equally good showing can be made in connection with the erection of any other great public building on this continent."

A Policy of Relief.

When the Liberal party came in office in 1871 there were two courses open to them in dealing with that portion of the annual revenue which is in excess of the sum absolutely required for the public service of the Province—that is to say, for Civil Govern-

ment, Legislation, and Administration of Justice. They might have adopted a policy of hoarding up the annual surpluses and allowing them to accumulate in the Treasury, throwing upon the people the whole cost of Education, of the local administration of justice, of the maintenance of convicts and lunatics, of the relief of the poor and the diseased, and of the construction and maintenance of colonization roads. Had they done this they might now have been able to show a total surplus of nearly sixty millions of dollars, for the accumulated sum would have been itself a source of steadily increasing revenue. They preferred to take the alternative course of relieving the burden of municipal taxation, by expending not merely the surplus revenue of each year as it accrued, but also a large part of the accumulated surplus which they were called upon to deal with when they took upon themselves the task of administering the affairs of the Province.

The Surplus.

When the Liberal party came into office in 1871 they found in the Treasury an accumulated surplus of cash and trust funds amounting to nearly seven millions of dollars (\$7,000,000).

By an Act passed the previous session a million and a-half dollars (\$1,500,000) had been appropriated in aid of railway construction. This sum was subsequently increased by several other Acts until it amounted to a total of \$8,500,000, by far the greater portion of which has already been paid.

In 1873 an Act was passed appropriating out of the accumulated surplus nearly three and a-half millions of dollars, to be divided amongst the various municipalities, and used as a means of wiping out the indebtedness of some of them to the Municipal Loan Fund.

Each year a large and ever increasing amount has been spent out of current revenue on services the cost of which would otherwise have greatly increased the burden of municipal taxation. Even these payments did not usually exhaust the annual revenue of the Province, and there has generally been a surplus to add to that already accumulated. Occasionally the expenditure under the Supply Bill has exceeded the revenue, making it necessary to draw to that extent on the surpluses of previous years.

The following table gives the ordinary revenue and expenditure and the Supply Bill for the years 1873-93 inclusive, and shows the annual surpluses and deficits :—

Justice. They might have done this they might have preferred to take revenue of each year accumulated surplus which they took upon themselves of the Province.

in 1871 they found cash and trust funds (\$7,000,000). million and a-half in aid of railway construction increased by several other \$1,000, by far the greatest

ing out of the accumulated funds, to be used as a means of them to the Municipality.

amount has been spent of which would otherwise of municipal taxation must the annual revenue been a surplus to add the expenditure and making it necessary previous years.

revenue and expenditure 1873 inclusive, and show

	Revenue.	Expenditure	Surplus	Deficit
1873	\$2,931,439	\$2,460,212	\$471,227	.....
1874	2,611,550	2,342,339	269,211	.....
1875	2,493,656	2,063,550	430,106	.....
1876	2,423,372	2,155,185	268,187	.....
1877	2,462,940	2,363,806	99,134	.....
1878	2,244,133	2,408,534	.....	164,401
1879	2,448,617	2,285,282	163,335	.....
1880	2,400,200	2,243,663	156,537	.....
1881	2,746,772	2,281,053	465,719	.....
1882	2,838,543	2,429,554	408,989	.....
1883	2,394,193	2,548,171	.....	153,978
1884	2,523,874	2,870,035	.....	346,161
1885	2,697,420	2,693,525	3,895	.....
1886	2,843,632	2,769,978	73,654	.....
1887	3,123,211	2,864,713	358,498	.....
1888	3,552,264	3,007,037	545,227	.....
1889	3,499,385	3,181,614	317,771	.....
1890	3,381,995	3,367,685	14,310	.....
1891	3,327,070	3,428,731	.....	101,661
1892	4,457,478	3,411,012	1,046,466	.....
1893	4,039,656	3,371,748	667,908	.....
Totals	.....	.....	\$5,760,174	\$766,201

Net addition to the surplus from 1873 to 1883 out of revenue..... \$4,993,973.

Another Asset.

Owing to the recognition by the Dominion Government in 1884 of a debt of \$5,397,503, due from the Dominion to the late Province of Canada, an addition was made in 1885 to the surplus of the Province, to the extent of \$2,848,289, which is Ontario's share of the above sum under the Quebec Award.

The following is a statement of the Provincial assets, liabilities and surplus at the close of 1893:—

Investments, Interest-bearing and Cash Assets of the Province,

1.—DIRECT INVESTMENTS:—

Drainage, 5 per cent. debentures	
invested 31st December, 1893...	\$234,664 64
Tile do. do. do. do.	104,531 86
Drainage Works—Municipal amt's	156,554 79
Other debentures, etc.....	4,821 00

500,572 29

2.—CAPITAL HELD AND DEBTS DUE BY
THE DOMINION TO ONTARIO, BEAR-
ING INTEREST :—

U.C. Grammar School Fund (2 Vic. cap. 10).....	\$312,769 04
U.C. Building Fund (18 Sect., Act 1854)	1,472,391 41
Land Improvement Fund (see Award).....	124,685 18
The capital under Act 1884 (see Award, Nov., '93).....	2,848,289 52
Less estimat, balance due the Dominion.	1,544,000 00
	<u>1,304,289 52</u>
	3,214,135 15

COMMON SCHOOL FUND :

Collections by Dominion.....	1,520,950 24
Collections by Ontario, paid over to the Dominion in 1889 and 1890, after deducting land improvement Fund at 6 per cent. for collections.....	936,729 10

\$2,457,679 34

Ontario's share according to population, 1891.....	1,441,882 90
	<u>4,656,018 00</u>

3.—BANK BALANCES :—

Special Accounts.....	925,000 00
Current Accounts.....	75,016 68
	<u>1,000,016 68</u>
	\$6,156,607 00

Liabilities of the Province at present Payable.

1.—BALANCE DUE TO MUNICIPAL-
ITIESre SURPLUS DISTRIBUTION.....

\$1,291 34

2.—LAND IMPROVEMENT FUND :—

Balance Due to Municipalities under 45 Vic. Cap. 3 and 49 Vic. Cap. 6	\$3,256 57
Balance Due to Municipalities under 54 Vic. Cap. 9.....	3,333 81
	<u>6,590 38</u>

**3.—QUEBEC'S SHARE OF COLLECTIONS
BY ONTARIO ON ACCOUNT OF COM-
MON SCHOOL LANDS IN 1890, 1891,
1892, 1893 :—**

Collections on lands sold between 11th June, 1853, and 6th March, 1861.....	33,311 36	
Less 6 per cent cost of man'gmt	<u>1,998 68</u>	31,312 68
Less one quarter for Land Im- provement Fund.....		<u>7,828 17</u>
		23,484 51
Collections on lands sold since 6th March, 1861.....	9,107 34	
Less 6 per cent. cost of man'gmt	<u>546 44</u>	
		<u>8,560 90</u>
		32,045 41
Quebec's proportion according to population, 1891.....		<u>13,244 85</u>
Total.....		<u>21,126 53</u>
Surplus of Assets after deduct- ing Liabilities presently pay- able.....		\$6,135,480 49

Surplus from 1873 to 1893.

Owing to a variety of causes the surplus in the Treasury fluctuates from year to year, but a glance at the following table will show that there is no likelihood of its being speedily wiped out :—

925,000 00	Owing to a variety of causes the surplus in the Treasury fluctuates from year to year, but a glance at the following table will show that there is no likelihood of its being speedily wiped out :—		
75,016 68	1,000,016 68		
\$6,156,607 00			
Year.	Surplus.	Year.	Surplus.
1873.....	\$4,332,294	1884.....	\$6,859,666
1874.....	5,756,352	1885.....	6,766,090
1875.....	5,096,376	1886.....	6,680,339
1876.....	4,873,208	1887.....	6,665,352
1877.....	4,752,798	1888.....	6,734,649
1878.....	4,430,993	1889.....	6,427,252
1879.....	4,309,027	1890.....	5,809,995
1880.....	4,220,088	1891.....	5,285,515
1881.....	4,509,591	1892.....	5,838,758
1882.....	4,825,586	1893.....	6,135,480
1883.....	4,384,241		

While the presence of this large surplus in the Treasury is no reason for reckless or useless expenditure, it is a reason for not adopting the policy of increasing the burden of direct taxation by throwing on the municipalities the cost of any of the services of

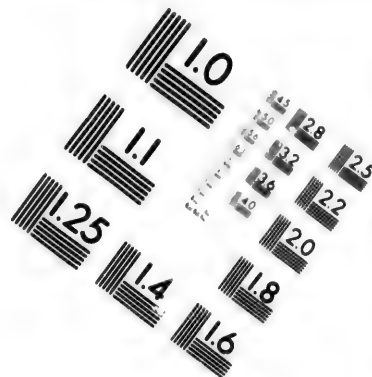
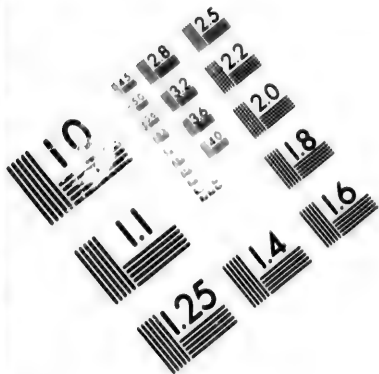
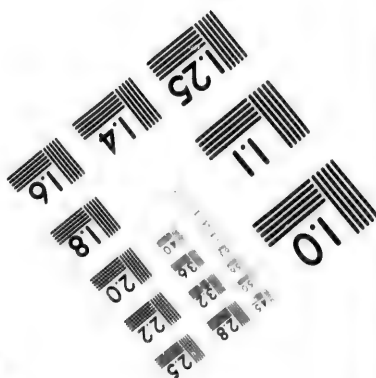
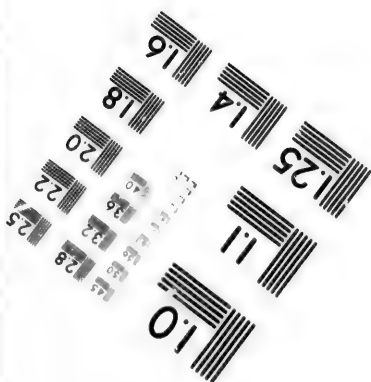
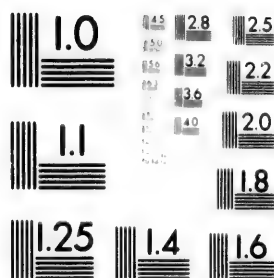
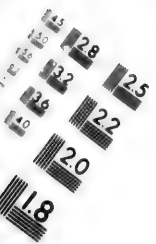


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(716) 872-4503**



which the Province at present relieves them by means of grants for education, for administration of justice, for agricultural societies and mechanics' institutes, for the maintenance of convicts and lunatics, in aid of charitable institutions, etc., etc.

The Annual Expenditure.

The expenditure of the Province, under the Supply Bill, is incurred under the heads given in the subjoined table, which shows the total amounts spent on the various services in 1893:—

Civil Government.....	\$241,621 63
Legislation.....	138,924 82
Administration of Justice.....	380,652 34
Education.....	662,520 69
Public Institutions, Maintenance.....	778,839 08
Immigration.....	7,231 06
Agriculture.....	169,573 33
Hospitals and Charities.....	164,896 24
Repairs and Maintenance.....	80,809 29
Public Buildings.....	320,943 00
Public Works.....	18,045 87
Colonization Roads.....	112,166 30
Charges Crown Lands.....	97,193 80
Refunds.....	18,682 94
Miscellaneous.....	179,648 59
Ordinary Expenditure under Supply Bill.....	\$3,371,748 98
Drainage Debentures.....	\$ 48,295 07
" " (Tile).....	14,200 00
Railway Aid Certificates.....	145,416 44
Annuity.....	74,200 00
New Parliament Buildings.....	159,690 30
Brookville Lunatic Asylum.....	92,385 03
Land Improvement Fund (Special).....	1,209 50
	<hr/>
	\$3,907,145 32

Increased Expenditure.

It is made a charge against the Mowat Government that some of these items of expenditure are larger now than they were under the Sandfield Macdonald Government in 1871. Bearing in mind that "increased expenditure" in some cases means really "increased payments out of surplus revenue to keep down local taxation," it is instructive to compare certain items of expenditure in 1871 with the same items in 1893. In the following table the payments under the head of "Administration of Justice" include only the amounts handed over directly to County Treasurers to pay part

THE MOWAT GOVERNMENT.

91

of the expenses of holding courts in the different localities; the payments under the heads of "Education," "Agriculture and Arts," and "Hospitals and Charities," are also direct grants:

Service.	1871.	1893.	Increase.
Education.....	\$351,306	\$662,520	\$311,214
Agriculture and Arts.....	76,381	169,573	93,192
Hospitals and Charities.....	40,260	164,896	124,636
Public Asylums, &c.....	171,423	778,829	607,416
Administration of Justice.....	104,049	138,569	34,520
Colonization Roads.....	55,409	112,136	56,757
Total.....	\$798,828	\$2,026,563	\$1,227,735

Money Returned to the People.

The following table shows the total amount of the increased grants for the same services under the Mowat Administration, as compared with what they would have been if no increase had taken place:

	1871.	Total for 23 years at the rate of 1871.	Total of actual grants for 23 years.	Total increase in 23 years.
Education.....	\$351,306	\$8,080,038	\$12,386,617	\$4,306,579
Agriculture and Arts.....	76,381	1,756,763	2,807,588	1,050,825
Hospitals and Charities.....	40,260	925,980	2,049,034	1,123,054
Asylums, &c.....	171,423	3,942,729	12,442,593	8,499,864
Administration of Justice.....	104,049	2,393,127	3,108,034	714,907
Colonization Roads.....	55,409	1,274,407	2,493,821	1,219,414
Total.....	\$798,828	\$18,373,044	\$35,287,687	\$16,914,643

This Government has therefore returned to the people for the various services mentioned, no less a sum than \$16,914,643 more than they would have done if they had continued the scale of distribution adopted by their predecessors.

By reference to the appended table of annual expenditures, it will be seen that the chief part of the increase in the expenditure is due to increased payments that are really part of a regular distribution of surplus revenue, and to the creation of new services which come under the same description. Amongst the latter may be specified the School of Practical Science, Inspection of Division Courts, the Agricultural College, the Central Prison, the Niagara Falls Police, Short-hand reporting in the Courts, Revision of Voters' Lists by County Judges, County Model Schools, the License Branch, the Mercer Reformatory, the Board of Health, the Bureau of Industries, Bureau of Mines, Inspection of Judicial Offices, Farmers' Institutes and many others, all of

which have been established since 1871. It is impossible to carry on these various services, to maintain new and enlarged lunatic asylums, and to provide for the administration of justice over the increasing area of the newly-settled districts, without greatly increasing the annual expenditure.

The Proposed Reductions by the Opposition.

The best evidence that the annual expenditure under the Mowat Administration is unimpeachable is the character of the proposals made by the Opposition from year to year, in the form of amendments to the Supply Bill. Taking the years 1883-1889, which included the whole of the two Parliamentary terms, the proposed reductions were year by year as follows:

In 1884: To strike out the sum of \$2,750 appropriated to meet one half of the cost of a dam on Burnt River.

In 1885: (1) To reduce the sum appropriated for sessional clerks by \$5,000; (2) to reduce the vote for immigration purposes by \$9,900; (3) to strike out the sum of \$10,000 appropriated to pay the cost of Mr. Caldwell in maintaining the public interests against Mr. McLaren in the Mississippi River, known as the Streams Bill case.

1886: To strike out the sum of \$1,400 appropriated to pay the costs of the Returning Officer in East Simcoe.

In 1887: (1) To strike out \$1,200 appropriation for Private Secretary of Lieut.-Governor; (2) and voted against the Immigration appropriation, \$16,900.

In 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, no reduction was proposed by the Opposition.

In 1892, the only item objected to was the sum of \$350, being an addition to the salary of the Provincial License Inspector.

In 1893, \$42,275 in all was objected to. This was made up of the following items:—\$2,400 for salary of an additional Inspector of Public Institutions; \$1,850 for salary of Director of Teachers' Institutes; \$2,000 for salaries of Teachers in Ontario School of Pedagogy; \$525 on account of Immigration agency at Liverpool, England; \$500 for salary of an assistant in Department of Natural History at the Agricultural College, and \$35,000 the total sum voted for surveys of Townships in new Districts. Every dollar of the expenditure objected to was amply justified, and in the public interest.

The following table, thus shows the amount granted for the public service each year under the Supply Bill and also the amount by which the Opposition asked to have it reduced:

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y Bill and also the
ve it reduced:

	Amount of Supply.	Amount objected to.
1884.....	\$2,891,552	\$ 2,750
1885.....	2,937,882	24,900
1886.....	3,136,651	1,400
1887.....	3,165,771	15,100
1888.....	3,205,804	.....
1889.....	3,440,040	.....
1890.....	3,625,293	.....
1891.....	3,622,427	.....
1892.....	3,599,907	350
1893.....	3,571,789	42,275
Total.....	\$33,197,114	\$89,775

In other words, out of a total proposed appropriation in ten
ars of

\$33,197,114

the Opposition objected to only

\$89,775,

trifle over two mills on the dollar.

Comparisons with Quebec and the Dominion.

The following table shows the rate at which the cost of civil
overnment and legislation increased in Ontario, Quebec, and the
ominion, respectively, from 1873 to 1893, inclusive:

	1873.	1893.	Increase.	Percentage.
Civil Government.				
Ontario.....	\$175,914	\$ 241,621	\$ 65,707	37
Quebec.....	135,116	251,908	116,802	86
Dominion.....	759,874	1,325,087	574,213	76
Legislation.				
Ontario.....	119,650	138,924	19,274	16
Quebec.....	163,569	199,769	36,200	22
Dominion.....	529,343	1,302,875	773,532	146

The following comparison of certain items of annual expendi-
are in Ontario with the same items in Quebec, in 1893, is very
structive. The first table includes the sums spent in carrying
n the public service of the Province, and in these it will be seen
he expenditure of Quebec is higher than that of Ontario, though
he population is less. The second table includes appropriations
at are intended to lessen the burden of local taxation, and in
hese Ontario is the more liberal:

Table I.

Service.	Quebec.	Ontario	Excess in Quebec.
Civil Government.....	\$251,908	\$241,821	\$10,287
Legislation	199,769	138,924	60,845
Administration of Justice.....	466,633	380,652	85,981

Table II.

	Quebec.	Ontario.	Excess in Ontario.
Prisons and Asylums.....	\$300,000	\$778,839	\$478,839
Education	371,960	662,520	290,560

Further Proof of Economy.

To make still clearer, if possible, the economy with which the finances of Ontario have been managed during the Mowat Administration, look at the sums voted under the Supply Bills of Ontario, Quebec, and the Dominion in the years 1873 and 1893 respectively:

	1873.	1893.	Increase.	Percentage.
Ontario.....	\$ 2,460,212	\$ 3,571,789	\$ 1,111,577	45
Quebec	1,713,750	4,361,397	2,647,647	154
Dominion.....	19,174,648	44,938,287	25,763,639	134

During 1893 Ontario realized the handsome sum of \$379,896.79, as interest on her investments, while her less fortunate sister, the Province of Quebec, paid in interest and charges on her public debt no less a sum than \$1,445,031.34.

Lastly, Quebec started with a clean sheet in 1867, and she has since piled up a debt of \$25,000,000. Ontario, liberal as her expenditures have been, out of surplus revenues, has accumulated in the same time a surplus of \$6,135,480. a difference of THIRTY-ONE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS!

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.

This Department, which was ably conducted by the Hon. A. S. Hardy for twelve years, to the time of his succession to the Department of Crown Lands on the death of the late Hon. T. B. Ardee, has, since January, 1889, been presided over with equal efficiency by the Hon. J. M. Gibson. In addition to the general duties of his department, he has the oversight of the Inspectorate of Division Courts, Insurance and Registry Offices, Chartering of Steam Stock Companies, administration of the Act for the Prevention of Cruelty to and Better Protection of Children, and of the Game Laws; but, probably, the management of the Public Institutions of the Province forms the most important of the various responsibilities with which the Provincial Secretary has been charged.

Through this Department the official correspondence of the Province is conducted, all public notices are gazetted, all charters of incorporation are granted or amended, all proclamations are issued, and all appointments to office are announced. During 1893 the number of new subjects dealt with was 5,330, exclusive of a large number held over from the previous year, in connection with which altogether 13,928 letters were received and 14,761 sent out. In dealing with the new subjects, 2,636 references were made to other departments of the Government, from which 2,621 reports were received and acted upon. The number of forms issued under the Marriage License Act was 28,965, one-half of which were marriage licenses. Many other documents of different kinds were sent out, including 108 Notarial Certificates, 252 Commissions, 396 Lunatics Warrants, 5,000 Circulars, etc., Six proclamations and 482 appointments to office were gazetted, letters-patent and supplementary letters-patent were granted to 159 companies, 13 returns were presented to the Legislative Assembly, fees to the amount of \$13,204.62 were received and accounted for during the year, and a large amount of other business was transacted. The following statistics show how rapidly the business of this office is increasing:

	1871.	1893.
Number of files.....	1,264	5,330
Letters received.....	1,699	13,928
Letters sent.....	1,280	14,761
References to other Departments.....	912	2,636
Reports from do.....	470	2,621
Statutory returns received.....	58	2,500

ario Excess in Quebec.
 1881 \$10,287
 1892 60,845
 1893 85,981

ario. Excess in Ontario.
 1883 \$478,839
 1892 290,560

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Public Institutions.

The "Public Institutions," maintained entirely at the cost of the Province, include (1) the Central Prison for men, the Mercer Reformatory for women, and the Reformatory for boys at Penetanguishene; (2) five Lunatic Asylums—at Toronto, London, Hamilton, Kingston and Mimico, and an idiot asylum at Orillia, besides the new asylum at Brockville, which will be opened during the present year; (3) the Educational Institute for the Blind at Brantford, and that for the Deaf and Dumb at Belleville.

County jails to the number of 42, and district lock-ups to the number of 13, maintained partly at the expense of the Province, are all under official supervision in connection with this branch of the service.

The "Charitable Institutions," which are under the same supervision, include 32 hospitals, 32 houses of refuge, 26 orphan asylums, and 2 Magdalen asylums, all of these being in receipt of Government aid under the Charities Act. As the amount of aid given is in direct proportion to the work done, the supervision of the institutions must be of the most thorough kind.

The total amount paid in 1893 to hospitals and charitable institutions, out of the Provincial Treasury, was \$164,896.24. The amount voted for 1894 is \$175,859.07. It is needless to repeat that all of this expenditure, as well as all of the expenditure for the erection and maintenance of the various public institutions, is perfectly gratuitous on the part of the Province, that it relieves the municipalities of a burden which would otherwise have to be met by direct taxation, and that it is actually a repayment to the people of surplus revenue.

The theory, alike of the Central Prison, the Mercer Reformatory, and the Reformatory for Boys, is that mere punishment is not adequate as a treatment for criminals, and that something should be done to reform their characters and teach them useful occupations. This principle is carried so far in the case of the Reformatory for Boys that it is now virtually an industrial school, and the change of system has been attended by the most satisfactory results. It would be too much to expect a similar state of progress in the reformatories for adults. The convicts sent to them are in many cases hardened criminals, and their terms of confinement are too short to afford much opportunity for effecting a change of disposition.

Central Prison.

The number of convicts sentenced to the Central Prison since it was opened for their reception, in 1874, is 13,037. The num-

ber committed to it during the year 1893 was 630. The number remaining in it at the close of the year was 303. The average length of convicts' terms during the whole period since 1874 is about 7·3 months. The total expenditure for maintenance during 1893 was, \$59,839·07. The average daily cost per prisoner was 51·31 cents, as compared with 51·79 cents in 1892.

The labor of the prisoners is utilized so as to interfere as little as possible in the way of competition with free labor outside, and the results of the industrial operations carried on go far towards making the prison self-sustaining. It would soon become entirely so if those sent to it were long-term prisoners, instead of being, as they are in many cases, ordinary vagrants, who have been driven by want to seek refuge in county jails, from which they have been transferred to the Central Prison. If the profits from the labor of prisoners, amounting to \$19,896·14, be deducted from the total maintenance, the net cost would be \$39,942·93, or an average daily cost per prisoner of 34·35 cents.

Undoubtedly the best way to judge whether or not the industries in connection with the Central Prison are being efficiently conducted is to compare results with those obtained at similar institutions elsewhere. The following statement, which has been carefully prepared from the reports of the different prisons mentioned, speaks more eloquently than words as to the care and ability which have been displayed in the management of the Central Prison, and requires no explanation:—

Comparative Statement, 1893.

CENTRAL PRISON AND PENITENTIARIES OF THE DOMINION.

INSTITUTION.	TOTAL NO. OF OFFICERS AND G'KDS.	AVG. NO. OF PRISONERS.	AVG. NO. OF PRISONERS PER OFFICER	CASH REVENUE PER PRISONER.	COST PER PRISONER FOR MAINTENANCE DEDUCTING RE- VENUE.
Kingston Pent'y.	89	513½	5½	\$ 6.50	\$242.09½
St. Vincent de Paul.	67	380	5½	3.07½	225.29½
Dorchester Pent'y.	41	175	4½	22.30	232.32
Manitoba Pent'y.	27	73	2½	13.14	422.80
B. Columbia Pent'y.	29	84	3	10.46	492.29
Central Prison.	45	320	7½	69.18	124.82

The particular industries carried on have not by any means been selected with the exclusive design of reaping profit therefrom, but rather with the object of furnishing diversity of occupation in the training of prisoners for lives of usefulness, while avoiding industries the competition of which with outside free labor would be felt. The industries now in operation, are broom-making, woodenware, iron beds, woollen factory, shoemaking and tailoring for public institutions, gardening, and, instead of brick-making, which for the want of clay had to be abandoned, the manufacture of binder twine has been established as a new industry.

Binder Twine.

The manufacture of this important commodity was decided on by the Government on the recommendation of the Provincial Secretary and Mr. Massie, the Warden of the Prison, in the fall of the year 1891, and steps were immediately taken to secure the necessary machinery for the purpose. Almost innumerable difficulties were met with in this undertaking, because the manufacturers, both in the United States and England, were fettered by arrangements with the National Cordage Trust of the United States, so that the machinery could be supplied only through the Trust; and the National Cordage Trust was determined that the Government should not obtain it. The regular builders, both in the United States and England, refused to supply it, until finally an American manufacturer was found who undertook to make the patterns and contract to make it. The machinery was contracted for in February, 1892, and during the Session of the Legislature, at the beginning of 1892, an appropriation was made for its purchase. It has been said that this new enterprise entered into by the Government was an interference with the Farmers' Binder Twine and Agricultural Implement Company at Brantford. The facts prove the contrary. The records show that the stock subscription list of the Farmers' Company was first opened on 12th August, 1892, and their notice of application for a charter was published for the first time on 20th August, 1892, and their charter of incorporation was issued on 25th October, 1892, whereas the Government had decided on establishing the Binder Twine industry in the fall of 1891, and contracted for the machinery in February, 1892, and the machinery was being made long before anything was heard of the farmers' movement in the same direction.

The industry is well adapted for prison labor; brick-making,

which had engaged the labor of from 70 to 100 men, had to be discontinued for want of clay; and in view of the binder twine monopoly, of which the farmers throughout the Province had been complaining, the introduction of this new industry has met with general approval and especial commendation by the farmers of Ontario. Notwithstanding the difficulties attendant upon the introduction of a new enterprise, an excellent quality of twine has been turned out and supplied to farmers at reasonable rates and considerably below the prices paid by them in previous years.

Asylums.

The care of lunatics and idiots, when they belong to families able to maintain them, cannot fairly be saddled on the general public; but many of these unfortunates are heavy burdens on people who cannot support them in decency, not to speak of comfort, or of the necessary medical treatment. Even well-to-do relatives of the insane cannot by any reasonable expenditure of money in their own localities secure for them that expert care which is absolutely necessary to the recovery of those who are not incurably diseased. For this reason, Asylums for the Insane and for Idiots must be maintained either by the Province or by the municipalities, and it is much better that their maintenance should be undertaken by the former than by the latter. This secures greater efficiency at less cost, and distributes the burden more evenly over the whole population. Moreover, so long as the patients are maintained, as they have hitherto been maintained, entirely out of the surplus revenues of the Province, the maintenance of asylums, like that of prisons and reformatories, is a means of relieving the municipality from the burden of direct taxation. In other countries this burden for the most part falls entirely, or mainly, on the municipalities. Unfortunately, the number of insane persons and idiots, for whom application for admission is each year made, has steadily increased for many years past, and has not yet begun to diminish. This renders necessary occasional increases of capital expenditure for accommodation, and similar increases in the annual outlay for maintenance. The following table shows the rate of increase in the number of patients in the Idiot Asylum at Orillia, and in the Insane Asylums at London, Toronto, Mimico, Hamilton, and Kingston, all taken together:

	Average of resident Patients.	Number re- maining at end of year.	Percentage of Recoveries.	Percentage of Deaths.
1877.....	1,819	1,859	34.78	6.32
1882.....	2,457	2,508	32.25	6.75
1887.....	2,915	2,927	41.64	4.79
1892.....	3,985	4,073	26.76	5.44
1893.....	4,174	4,240	26.44	5.71

Increased Attendance.

As the percentage of recoveries is usually increasing—owing to the application of improved methods of treatment—while the death rate remains tolerably uniform, the obvious inference is that there must be a considerable increase in the number admitted. So long as this increase is kept up, just so long will the cost of public institutions be a heavy burden on the Provincial Treasury. The Inspector's Report for 1893 shows that, in consequence of increased attendance, the aggregate expense was increased by \$23,914, as compared with that of 1892, yet the weekly cost per patient was lowered from \$2.64 to \$2.61.

During the year 1893 the cost of maintaining asylums, including salaries and wages, was \$568,495. The cost of each year since the advent of the Liberal party to power is shown in the following table :

	Total Cost.	Patients Un- der Treatm't.		Total Cost.	Patients Un- der Treatm't.
1872.....	\$187,719.....	1,717	1883.....	\$377,095.....	3,340
1873.....	201,479.....	1,780	1884.....	388,021.....	3,356
1874.....	214,308.....	1,865	1885.....	364,446.....	3,384
1875.....	218,541.....	1,925	1886.....	384,352.....	3,628
1876.....	241,381.....	2,371	1887.....	415,330.....	3,553
1877.....	281,844.....	2,390	1888.....	459,374.....	3,939
1878.....	270,163.....	2,546	1889.....	490,605.....	3,955
1879.....	286,894.....	2,664	1890.....	464,264.....	4,187
1880.....	297,895.....	2,899	1891.....	544,633.....	4,972
1881.....	322,972.....	3,065	1892.....	544,580.....	4,785
1882.....	368,683.....	3,288	1893.....	568,495.....	4,893

Comparative Cost between Ontario and Other Countries..

An examination of the returns from the various Public Institutions in the United States and other countries furnishes a comparison of a most favorable character in the cost of management of the institutions in Ontario, as the following figures will prove :

Asylums.

COST PER PATIENT.

	Yearly.	Weekly.
Montreal Protestant Asylum, average for 1892 and '93.....	\$181.12	\$3.42
Manitoba Asylums at Selkirk and Brandon, average for 1891 and '92	236.28	4.53
Massachusetts six State Asylums, average for 1892 and '93	176.19	3.38
Pennsylvania Asylums for 1892	242.01	4.65
Utica State Hospital, Hudson River State Hospital, Middle- ton State Hospital, and Buffalo State Hospital, aver- age for 1889, '90 and '91	264.98	5.09
78 U. S. Asylums, average cost of maintenance	227.88	4.38
English Asylums, average of 21 years.	151.84	2.92
New South Wales Asylums, average for 21 years, as per Inspector General's report	193.96	3.73
ONTARIO ASYLUMS, average for 1891, '92 and '93.....	135.43	2.60

The Blind Institute.

The attendance during 1893 at the Institute for the Blind averaged 134. The pupils are trained in arithmetic, grammar, geography, reading, literature, writing, natural history and physiology, English and Canadian history, chemistry and music. They are also taught to earn their own living by means of piano-tuning, basket-making, sewing and knitting, and are thus prevented from adding to the already too large roll of paupers who look to their respective municipalities for support. The cost per pupil of maintaining the Institute for 1892 and 1893 was \$272.22 and \$260.85 respectively, showing a reduction per head of \$11.37. The aggregate cost for each year since 1872 is shown in the following table:—

Total Cost.	No. of Pupils on Roll.	Total Cost.	No. of Pupils on Roll.
1872.....\$ 7,523.....	34	1883..... 33,737.00	160
1873..... 21,260.....	59	1884..... 33,297.00	140
1874..... 22,532.....	113	1885..... 33,386.00	160
1875..... 23,061.....	139	1886..... 32,575.00	164
1876..... 24,034.....	148	1887..... 32,888.00	155
1877..... 26,913.....	147	1888..... 36,710.00	156
1878..... 26,289.....	174	1889..... 34,677.00	167
1879..... 29,515.....	200	1890..... 34,714.35	164
1880..... 30,343.....	203	1891..... 36,150.58	158
1881..... 30,034.....	200	1892..... 36,750.45	155
1882..... 34,846.....	167	1893..... 34,954.55	154

(Annual Cost per Patient.)

New York State.....	\$ 294 00	Yorkshire (England).....	\$ 282 00
New York City.....	315 00	Pennsylvania.....	270 00
Maryland.....	280 00	Kentucky.....	270 00
Illinois.....	232 00	Massachusetts.....	316 00
Michigan.....	284 00	Brantford, Ontario..	260 00
Texas.....	287 00		

Deaf and Dumb Institute.

The average attendance during 1893 at the Institute for the Deaf and Dumb was 258. The great aim of the school is to teach the pupils to read with or without articulation, and to give them at the same time as good a general education as the time allowed—seven years—will admit of. They receive also a fair industrial training, being taught shoe-making, carpenter work, printing, farming, tailoring, dressmaking, machine-sewing, hand-sewing, and fancy work. Many of the pupils, when they leave, are quite able to earn their own living, and all of them are greatly improved. The following table gives the aggregate cost of the Deaf and Dumb Institute for each year since 1872 :—

Total Cost.	No. of Pupils on Roll.	Total Cost.	No. of Pupils on Roll.
1872.....	\$24,896.....122	1883.....	\$39,016.....262
1873.....	27,043.....166	1884.....	40 986.....247
1874.....	32,276.....202	1885.....	38,749.....235
1875.....	32,048.....207	1886.....	41,030.....273
1876.....	33,517.....220	1887.....	39,695.....264
1877.....	38,332.....227	1888.....	41,968.....265
1878.....	36,426.....251	1889.....	41,086.....274
1879.....	29,515.....229	1890.....	40,753.....291
1880.....	36 596.....239	1891.....	43,927.....296
1881.....	37,201.....246	1892.....	41,672.....285
1882.....	39,928.....265	1893.....	45,440.....298

(Annual cost per Pupil.)

Average of 41 institutions in the United States for 1892. (In no case does the cost come anywhere nearly so low as in Ontario).....	\$ 272.80	Halifax Institution, N.S....	\$ 188.88
		Mackay Institution, P.Q....	239.76
		Fredericton Instit'n, N.B..	214.44
		Manitoba Institution, N.B..	250.37
		Ontario.....	176.81

Charitable Institutions.

Prior to 1874, the money paid out of the Provincial Treasury in aid of charitable institutions was given in a hap-hazard way. The evils attending such a system, or rather want of system, sug-

gested the passage of an Act, the avowed object of which was to secure "that all appropriations from the public funds in aid of charitable institutions should be made upon some properly arranged and equitable system, and that municipal and other corporations, as well as private individuals, should be stimulated and encouraged to give a liberal support to such institutions."

Insurance Legislation.

I. FIRE INSURANCE.

Statutory Conditions.—General complaint had been made that it was the practice of certain fire insurance companies to hide away in their policies unjust and oppressive conditions, which, from the technical nature of the contract, were not understood until the policy-holder tried to collect his insurance money, and then found himself non-suited. To put an end to this wrong-doing, the Mowat Government, carried, in 1876, the Policy Conditions Act, which enacted plain and reasonable conditions for all fire insurance policies, and allowed no variation therefrom, unless it was printed conspicuously on the policy, and unless, furthermore, the court that tried the case held the variation to be, under the circumstances, just and reasonable. Determined resistance was at first made to this law, but the Provincial jurisdiction was sustained in all the Courts of Ontario, and was affirmed by the Imperial Privy Council in 1881, in the cases *Parsons v. Citizens Insurance Company*, and *Parsons v. Queen Insurance Company*. This law is now on all hands admitted to be in the highest degree beneficial; the Act itself has been adopted by the Legislatures of Manitoba and British Columbia, and it has become the basis of legislation in various states of the American Union. By more recent legislation, and especially by the Insurance Corporations Act, 1892, additional safeguards have been provided so as to do away, as far as possible, with technical and unmeritorious defences to payment of honest claims.

Farmers' Mutuals.—In order to give the farming community fire insurance at the lowest possible rate consistent with safety, a sound system of Farmers' Mutuals has by various recent enactments, been greatly promoted and encouraged, so that the annual saving in agricultural insurance is now very great.

Provincial Fire Coroners. Complaint having been made of increasing incendiarism, greatly improved machinery has been devised for the fearless, thorough and impartial investigation of suspicious fires.

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It is sometimes a delicate and disagreeable duty for a local coroner or magistrate to hold such an investigation; but this difficulty was, in 1891, cured by providing fire coroners having Provincial jurisdiction. The beneficial effect of this preventive legislation is already evident.*

II.—*Life, Accident and Benefit Insurance.*

By the legislation of 1892 and 1893 reforms corresponding to those effected in Fire Insurance Policies have been made in policies and certificates of Life, Accident and Benefit Insurance, so as to protect the assured and those dependent upon him from fraud or sharp practice. Unintentional mistakes as to age, and immaterial errors in the application for insurance, no longer vitiate the policy or certificate, as was formerly the case. The law now requires a plain, straight-forward contract which clearly sets out all the terms and conditions. To prevent unfair lapsing of policies, or certificates, the law now gives the assured thirty days' grace to pay the premium after the due date thereof. No matter what the contract says, the beneficiary is given twelve months to commence an action for the insurance-money; and a further period of six months is, on cause shown, allowed by leave of a Judge of the High Court. Insurance money payable to the widow or children of the assured is now stringently secured against the claims of his creditors. Foreign Companies and Societies cannot now, as formerly, import foreign law into a policy or certificate delivered over in Ontario.

In the neighboring States there had recently started up, in the form of Assessment-Endowment, and Investment Bond Societies, spurious imitations of the old and well-tried Benefit Societies of Great Britain and Canada. By these new societies certificates of a highly speculative and even gambling character were issued, which proved so dangerous a temptation that, in Massachusetts and other States many millions of dollars were drawn from wage-earners into those bubble societies which have recently collapsed and occasioned great distress. To stop home-made imitations of those foreign societies an Act was carried by the Mowat Government in 1890; and to prevent the intrusion of the foreign societies themselves, or of fraudulent insurance companies, a most comprehensive system of registration was devised and enacted in 1892. This system not only excludes unauthorized and illegitimate schemes of insurance, but enables the Insurance Department of Ontario to enforce upon foreign corporations such laws and regulations as the public interest is found to require. The Act was

designed to encourage and strengthen legitimate friendly societies. Their increased growth and prosperity under the new law furnish gratifying evidence that the Act has been effectual.

The administration of the Insurance Department is carried on without the slightest expense to the Province, the whole cost being borne by the Insurance Corporations registered.

Laws to prevent false and dishonest statements by Companies, Associations or Societies.

The Director's Liability Act, which was carried by the Mowat Government, in 1891, applies to every Corporation whatever operating in Ontario which issues, or which is authorized to issue, shares, bonds, debentures, debenture-stock, investment-bonds, or any kind of insurance or guarantee policy or certificate. If the prospectus or announcement which has induced any one to give his money for any of those securities, conceals, or intentionally omits to disclose, a material fact which might reasonably influence a person in his decision, then every promoter or director is personally liable to make good any loss or damage which the investor has sustained by reason of the untrue statement, unless the defendant can prove either (1) that he had a reasonable ground to believe, and, up to the issue of the security, did believe, the statement to be true; or (2) that he dissented from the publication of the statement, and gave public notice of his dissent.

And by further legislation, in 1893, ("An Act for the better prevention of fraudulent statements by companies and others," 56 Vic. C. 33), the mere publication of such a false and dishonest statement is made a criminal offence, punishable by fine or imprisonment; and this criminal liability is, in addition to the civil liability, imposed by the former Act. The information may be laid by any one; and the complainant need not wait until some one has been actually defrauded or entrapped by the fraudulent statement; the setting of the trap constitutes the offence.

Inspection of Division Courts.

The complaints of suitors about irregularities in the management of Division Court business by clerks and bailiffs led to the appointment, in 1872, of an Inspector, whose duty it is to see that the tariff of costs is properly observed, that all moneys collected are handed over to the proper parties, that executions are promptly enforced, that complaints are promptly investigated, and that the whole machinery of the courts is kept in as efficient a con-

dition as possible, in the interests of suitors. Between amendments in the Division Court Law, and improvements in the management of Division Court business, matters have been put in a much more satisfactory condition, especially as clerks and bailiffs are now directly responsible to the Provincial Government, which is in turn responsible to the public for the manner in which these officers discharge their duties. The annual reports of the Inspector of Division Courts show that many abuses of long standing have, during the past twenty years, been removed, and that the irregularities are not merely less in number, but more trivial in character than they formerly were. The following statistics, from the last printed annual report, give some idea of the immense amount of business done in these courts, and of their growing importance:—

Number of Divisions	321
Suits entered (exclusive of transcripts of judgments and judgment summonses)	53,029
Amount of claims entered	\$2,121,631.75
Amount of suitors' money paid into Court	\$696,467.70
Amount paid out	\$690,516.27
Fees payable to the Province	\$6,865.06

Increased Efficiency of the Registry Act.

Important measures have been passed during the past four years in the way of increased efficiency of the Registry Act. Accuracy of the books; the safe keeping of plans; and a mode of settling disputes as to fees by reference to the Inspector, have been secured all without extra expense to any one. By Order in Council, Registrars are required to give security that when their gross fees exceed \$2,500 the rebate to the county shall be promptly paid by them. Important changes in the public interest have been made during the past two years. No lawyer or doctor hereafter appointed is to practise, and any medical man already appointed, is disqualified from practising when the net income from his office exceeds \$1,000. Discharges of old mortgages must now be registered within six months from the date of a new mortgage, when held by a person or company making the new advance. The grievance of liens, or hire receipts, being turned into mortgages on a man's land without his knowledge is prevented, by it being made compulsory on the party taking the same to attach an affidavit that the receipt was read over and the person signing the same understood the effect of it. In order to simplify titles when confused, the Registrar is to straighten

them out and make the record plain and simple, and power is given to the County Judge to order such titles to be laid out in a proper plan for general reference, at the expense of such person or corporation as he thinks just. Care has also been taken that when a Registrar's net income exceeds \$1,500 a portion of the surplus shall go to the public. From \$1,500 to \$2,000 ten per cent., from \$2,000 to \$2,500 twenty per cent., from \$2,500 to \$3,000 thirty per cent., and all over \$3,000 fifty per cent. of the surplus goes to the county. The Inspector's duties have been increased materially. Among other things he is required to examine the expenses and disbursements of the office, and determine questions of dispute between the Registrar and the public. In the latter branch alone he gave over one hundred decisions last year. On the whole, the interest and rights of the public have been studiously watched, and a greater protection in every way given to those doing business with the offices.

Game Laws.

The laws relating to the preservation of fish and game have, during recent years, undergone a thorough revision and improvement. The report of a Commission on the Game and Fish of the Province has awakened a general interest in this subject, and forms a volume of useful information which has been very generally sought for and perused. The Game Laws of Ontario are now admittedly the most advanced and complete of all the codes in force in the various States and Provinces of America. Stringent provisions have been adopted for enforcing these laws, and more effectively than ever heretofore securing for the benefit of the Province the preservation of fish and game as important sources of food supply for our own people. The administration of the Game Laws is under the Provincial Secretary, while the laws relating to the fisheries of the Province are under the supervision of the Commissioner of Crown Lands. To a very considerable extent the cost of enforcing these laws is provided for by substantial license fees paid by non-residents for the privilege of hunting and fishing in this Province.

Care and Protection of Children.

Sound legislation has certainly been a strong feature of the Mowat Government, and in the Act for the prevention of cruelty to, and better protection of, children, which was carried through the House by the Provincial Secretary in the session of 1893, we

have a measure the important consequences of which it is impossible to estimate. Acting upon the recommendation of the Prison Reform Commission and of representations made by those engaged in the work of child saving, this legislation was provided, commendable features of the acts of various States of the Union, the Australian Colonies, Great Britain, and even of Continental Europe, being adopted. Under this measure, neglected or abused children are treated as wards of the State and placed in foster homes where they may be influenced by and acquire such a knowledge of home life as will fit them for future lives of usefulness in a degree which could scarcely be expected from institution training, however efficiently conducted. There is more than a humane motive at the foundation of this work, for no doubt our criminal and pauper classes in after life are largely drawn from the ranks of "neglected" children, and naturally we may look in the end for a saving of thousands of dollars to the municipalities, besides an improved state of society, as a result of the operations of the Act.

THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

There are about 175,000 farms in Ontario, which, according to the assessment of 1892, amounted to 22,646,634 acres. This large acreage was made up as follows:—

Staple field crops	-	-	-	8,080,206	acres.
Pasture	-	-	-	2,562,040	"
Orchard and Garden	-	-	-	194,098	"
Small crops, fallow land, building sites, etc	-	-	-	1,152,082	"

Total acres cleared - - 11,988,426 "

Swamp, marsh and waste land	-	2,628,868	acres.
Woodland	-	8,029,340	"

Total farm land assessed - 22,646,634 "

The value of farm property was estimated in 1892, by the Ontario Bureau of Industries, as follows:—

Farm lands	-	-	-	\$ 615,828,471
Buildings	-	-	-	195,644,258
Implements	-	-	-	51,003,020
Live-stock	-	-	-	117,501,495

Total, - - \$ 979,977,244

We may therefore state that there are about 175,000 farms in Ontario, averaging 130 acres in size, and \$5,600 in value, or that the capital directly invested in Agriculture in this province, is *nearly one thousand million dollars.*

The capital invested in Manufactures, according to the census of 1891, was:—

In Ontario	-	-	-	\$ 176,603,339
In Canada	-	-	-	353,836,817

The population of Ontario in 1891 was 2,114,321, representing 423,000 families. The occupiers of land are given thus:—

Owners	-	-	-	224,034
Tenants	-	-	-	60,483
Employees	-	-	-	1,091

Total occupiers - 285,608

Classified by acres of land held, the numbers of occupiers were—

10 acres and under	-	-	108,714
11 " to 50	-	-	38,283
51 " to 100	-	-	75,307
101 " to 200	-	-	49,358
201 " and over	-	-	13,936
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			285,608

This gives 175,000 farmers with an average holding of 130 acres and about 110,000 occupiers of 10 acres and less.

Thus we see that a very large percentage of the people are directly concerned in the cultivation of the soil.

The census of 1891 placed in the urban population all towns having over 1,500 inhabitants. On this basis, the population of Ontario was divided as follows:—

Rural population	-	-	1,409,256, or 67 per cent.
Urban population	-	-	705,065, or 33 per cent.

Thus we see that two-thirds of the entire population of Ontario were classed as rural.

If we take the census of workers, we have the following, according to occupations: Out of a total of 1,659,355 workers in Canada, 735,207, or 44 per cent., were of the agricultural class. In Ontario there were, in 1891, 292,270 farmers and farmers' sons.

An industry in which is engaged such a large percentage of the people, in which is invested such a large amount of capital, and which contributes annually so much to the wealth of the Province, is worthy of a fair and favorable consideration by the Legislature of this Province.

The Department of Agriculture.

It is now proposed to show that during the past twenty-two years, the Legislature has given its constant attention to, and has in many ways contributed a great deal towards, the development of the agriculture of Ontario, the Province which not only leads the Dominion, but which, all things considered; is unequalled in this regard by any State of the Union.

When the present Government came into office, the agricultural interests of Ontario were united with the Public Works Depart-

ment, and the head of the Department was known as the Commissioner of Agriculture and Arts. The report of 1870, the last signed by Mr. John Carling, contains 16 pages of report proper, 213 pages of financial statements of Agricultural Societies, 19 pages of financial statements of Mechanics' Institutes, 61 pages of Fruit Growers' Association report, 65 pages on insects, and 37 pages of miscellaneous matter, or 411 pages in all. The report of the Department printed in 1893 did not contain any financial statements of Agricultural Societies (these not being ordered to be printed by the House), and the Mechanics' Institutes are no longer under the supervision of the Agricultural Department. Leaving out these two parts, the report of 1870 covered 179 pages, the reports of 1893 contained in all 1,918 pages. This will represent fairly well the growth of work in connection with the Department of Agriculture, from 1871 to 1893.

The Agricultural College and Experimental Farm was established in 1874. The number of Agricultural Societies had been gradually increasing. The Farmers' Institutes, begun in 1885, had been developing even beyond expectation. Various Associations had applied for recognition. The Dairy, Live-stock and Fruit interests of the Province were demanding greater attention. In 1882 the new statistical branch, the Bureau of Industries, was established, and was convincing the people of the great extent and importance of the various agricultural interests.

As a consequence of all this, the Government felt that a forward step should be taken, and in 1888 there was established the office of Minister of Agriculture, and the new Department was created by the appointment of a Minister of Agriculture, together with a Secretary and the addition of the staff of the Bureau of Industries, created six years before. There were therefore only two additions to the pay-roll of the Province. Recognition was thus given to this important industry. The Department was created in spite of the criticisms and opposition of the opponents of the Government, some of whom even at the present day appear unwilling to recognize the importance of the Agriculture of this Province, as may be seen from the following extract from the inaugural address of the President of the Young Conservatives of Toronto, as reported in full in the *Empire* of November 14, 1893,—50,000 copies of which speech were ordered to be printed for distribution:

"We have a Minister of Agriculture who has practically nothing to do, and accordingly does little,—a Department which could easily have been managed by one of the other Ministers, and should never have been created. It is positively deplorable to

think of the army of men in this province who fancy that they have a perfect right to be supported at the public expense."

The farmers of Ontario will hardly agree with the leader of the Young Conservatives that agriculture is of so little consequence as to be considered merely as a subordinate branch of another Department.

It might be interesting in this connection to refer to the fact that in January, 1893, Governor Flower, in his annual address to the Legislature of New York State, urged the necessity of creating a Department of Agriculture. This was done, and a Commissioner placed at its head. There is no doubt at all that the New York legislators had watched the effect of the creation of the Department of Agriculture in this Province. The Governor's address in January, 1894, clearly shows that they have watched the development of some of our agricultural interests. The creation of a Department of Agriculture in Ontario has indeed been amply justified by the results. And to show that it is so, let us briefly review the work of the Department.

The Agricultural Societies.

It was in 1830 that financial aid was first given to agricultural societies by provincial statute. At present there are in Ontario, receiving aid and assistance from the Legislature, ninety Electoral District Societies and 357 Township and Horticultural Societies. In 1872 the amount spent for this purpose was \$53,905; in 1893 it was \$74,475. The grant for each electoral district was increased by \$100 in 1892, at the request of the various societies. The total amount paid out on behalf of these societies during the twenty-two years, 1872-93, is \$1,336,793. This has been largely supplemented by fees for membership, etc. Financial and other statements and reports, audited and certified, are all required to be furnished every year, and the general work is supervised by the Department. These societies, during the past twenty-two years, have done a great deal in improving the Agriculture of Ontario, by the introduction of pure-bred stock and improved varieties of seeds, and by stimulating the farmers to the development of superior products of all kinds.

The Associations.

In addition to the Agricultural Societies, which are intended to cover the entire field, there are various associations devoted to particular lines of agriculture. The names of these associations,

the dates when first given grants, and the amounts paid in 1893, are as follows:

	Year Recog- nized.	Grant in 1893.
The Agricultural and Arts Association . .	1868	\$5,800
The Eastern Dairymen's Association	1877	2,750
The Western " " " " " " " " " " " "	1877	2,750
The Ontario Creameries " " " " " " " "	1886	2,000
The Ontario Fruit Growers' " " " " " " " "	1868	1,800
The Ontario Entomological Society	1871	1,000
The Dominion Sheep Breeders' Ass'n . . .	1890	700
The Dominion Swine " " " " " " " "	1890	700
The Ontario Poultry Association	1879	
The Eastern " " " " " " " "		1,300
The Ontario Bee Keepers' " " " " " " " "	1886	1,100
The Ontario Experimental Union	1885	650

Total for the twelve Associations \$20,550

Turning back to the report of 1871, we find that the following grants were made in that year:

Fruit Growers' Association	\$ 500
Entomological Society	500
Agriculture and Arts Association	10,000
	<hr/>
	\$11,000

Thus we see that, since 1871, nine additional associations have been formed under the supervision of the Department, and the total annual grants increased by \$9,550. The increase is really greater since, owing to the discontinuance of the Provincial Fair, the grant to the Agriculture and Arts Association has been cut down by over \$4,000. These Associations are all regulated by statute, and are under the supervision of the Department. Their financial statements are carefully examined, and their reports supervised, printed, and distributed by the Department, a statement of which is given further on. Let us refer to the different lines of work pursued by these associations.

Agriculture and Arts Association.

The Agriculture and Arts Association is composed of thirteen members, elected by the Agricultural Societies of the Province, one for each of the Agricultural Districts. For many years the Provincial Fair was the chief work of this Association. Since its

withdrawal (owing to the development of the large exhibitions at Toronto, London, and elsewhere) this Association has devoted its time and the grants of the Government to the following objects:

- The Annual Fat Stock Show.
- The Annual Spring Horse Show.
- The Judging of Prize Farms.
- The Encouragement of Plowing Matches.
- The Registration of Live Stock.

The Dairy Industry.

The development of the cheese industry of Ontario has attracted much attention. In 1864 the first factory was erected. Prior to that, about 2,500,000 lbs. were made annually in the farm dairies. In 1871 about 12,500,000 lbs. were made in factories. The export from Canada in 1871 was 8,271,439 lbs. The growth since then may be seen from the following statement:

Exports of Canadian Cheese.

Year ending June 30.	Amount.	Value.
1871.....	8,271,439 lbs.	\$ 1,109,906
1876.....	37,885,256 "	4,050,008
1881.....	49,255,523 "	5,510,443
1886.....	78,112,927 "	6,754,626
1891.....	106,202,140 "	9,508,800
1892.....	118,270,052 "	11,652,412
1893.....	133,946,365 "	13,407,470

The census of 1891 gave the following statistics as to cheese factories in Canada:—

	No.	Value of mach- ines & tools.	No of employes.	Horse power steam engine.
Ontario.....	892..	\$485,523.	1,922.	4,603
Quebec.....	618..	252,926.	973.	4,481
Manitoba.....	23..	11,025.	45.	99
Nova Scotia... 14..	7,545.	25.	92	
New Brunswick 10..	4,010.	22.	23	
Pr. Edward Is'd 4..	1,675.	13.	19	
Total.....	1,561	\$762,704	3,000	9,317

It may be fairly assumed that at the time of taking the census, two-thirds of all the cheese made in Canada was made in Ontario.

In 1880, out of a total of \$5,464,454 worth made in Canada, \$4,668,078 worth was made in Ontario. The exports of cheese, therefore, up to the last five years, practically represent the exports of Ontario cheese. Since then the other Provinces have contributed more than formerly. The following table from the Bureau of Industries' Report for 1892 shows the steady growth in Ontario since 1883.

Year.	No.	Quantity of—		Gross value of cheese.	Average No. of patrons.	Average No. of cows.	Value of cheese per 100 lb.
		Milk used.	Cheese made.				
		lb.	lb.	\$			\$ c.
1892.....	856	984,356,444	93,848,713	3,959,939	47,636	346,117	9 55
1891.....	838	885,453,574	81,929,611	7,656,484	45,066	296,194	9 35
1890.....	817	836,387,516	79,364,713	7,189,957	44,838	304,584	9 06
1889.....	784	760,146,327	72,592,847	6,787,619	43,215	273,231	9 35
1888.....	737	686,369,013	65,299,751	6,031,470	42,065	256,780	9 24
1887.....	737	691,934,579	65,638,656	6,918,913	42,512	254,510	10 54
1886.....	770	654,703,243	63,721,621	5,893,818	37,665	237,106	9 25
1885.....	752	733,437,254	71,209,719	5,781,569	44,208	260,244	8 12
1884.....	751	685,964,727	66,939,573	6,998,889	38,646	254,852	10 46
1883.....	635	539,696,197	53,513,032	5,589,339	32,636	193,840	10 45
1883-92..	768	743,844,887	71,405,790	6,780,800	41,849	267,746	9 50

Here we have an industry that has made most remarkable progress during the past twenty years, whose product in 1892 amounted to \$9,000,000. How has it been developed? Let us go back a few years. In 1867 the Canadian Dairymen's Association was organized at Ingersoll. In 1874 the Government gave the first grant of \$700. Since then the three associations have become incorporated, and the Government has dealt liberally with them, increasing the grants from time to time until, in 1893, the three received in all \$7,500. This increase in grants has been for the purpose of appointing instructors and inspectors in dairying. In 1886 the Dairy Department at the Ontario Agricultural College was established and a model creamery fitted up. Bulletins and reports have been sent out in large numbers. To these two causes may be attributed the steady development of our Ontario cheese industry—development in quality and quantity—namely, to the work of the Government Dairy Department at Guelph, and to the system of instruction carried on by the Dairy Associations. This work of course could not have been carried out except by liberal grants on the part of the Government and the liberal distribution of printed dairy matter.

The Special Dairy School in connection with the Ontario Agricultural College had an attendance of 60 in 1893, and 193 at the Session of 1894, lately finished. The travelling dairies were equipped and sent out by the Minister of Agriculture in order to carry instruction in butter-making and milk-production right to the homes of the farmers. The experiment has met with unexpected success, and requests are urgent for the continuance of the work. Fitted up with simple dairy utensils, and in charge of a couple of experts, usually graduates of the Agricultural College, these dairies have travelled over the entire province in the past three years. Their record is as follows :—

Year.	No. of Dairies.	No. of Meetings.	Cost.
1891....	1	{ 10 Fall Fairs and 39 Meetings in 5 counties.....	\$1,312
1892....	3	348 " in 28 counties....	7,586
1893....	2	272 " in 16 counties and districts..	4,608
Total 669			\$13,506

To encourage butter-making, a special pamphlet, "Dairying for Profit," has been distributed among farmers and farmers' wives to the number of 20,000 copies. In each year also, from 12,000 to 20,000 copies of the combined reports of the three Dairy Associations have been distributed among dairymen and general farmers. The great development of the cheese industry, and the improvement now becoming apparent in the butter industry, justify the action of the Government in dealing liberally and generously with the dairy industry of this Province.

Fruit-Growing.

The Fruit industry of Ontario has assumed large proportions. We have the entire Province adapted to growing apples of the finest quality; we have large sections that favor the plum, the pear and the cherry, and along our great lakes the vine and the peach grow to great perfection. Returns to the Ontario Department of Agriculture give the following as the number of bearing trees and vines in Ontario :—

Apple trees.....	7,000,000
Plum trees	700,000
Cherry trees	500,000

Pear trees.....	500,000
Peach trees.....	500,000
Grape vines.....	2,000,000

To encourage this industry the Government annually grants \$1,800 to the Fruit-Growers' Association, and prints and distributes its valuable report. The Association has a membership of about 2,500, and publishes a handsome, instructive and well written monthly magazine. The Legislature has from time to time passed acts for the protection of the fruit-growers' interests, thus:—

1873—"An Act to prevent the destruction of insectivorous and other birds beneficial to Agriculture."

1881—"An Act to prevent the spread of Yellows in peaches and nectarines."

1892—"An Act to prevent the spraying of fruit trees while in full bloom."

1893—"An Act for the destruction of Yellows in peaches, and Black Knot in plums and cherries."

Cost.

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In 1893 a Horticulturist was added to the staff of the Ontario Agricultural College, and plans are ready to extend the work of experimental horticulture among fruit-growers in different parts of the Province. The Government devoted special attention to the display of our fruit and vegetables at the World's Fair, and our extraordinary success not only attracted the attention of the world, but surprised our own people.

Closely allied with the Fruit-Growers' work is that of the Entomologist, who studies the life habits of the many insects that destroy so much of our crops, grain and fruit, and the best means of stopping their ravages. The Government grants \$1,000 annually to the Entomological Society, and publishes their very important reports.

Live Stock.

In addition to the work done through the Agriculture and Arts Association there is a very important work being carried on by the Sheep Breeders' Association and the Swine Breeders' Association, each of which receives a grant of \$700. The two Commissions, the Agricultural Commission of 1881, and the Dishorning Commission of 1892, prepared valuable reports, which have since become text books of reference in connection with our live stock. In 1884 was passed an Act to prevent the spread of con-

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tagious diseases among horses and other domestic animals. From time to time sheep protection acts have been passed, the latest being that of 1893. By legislation and by grants to various associations the live stock interests have been carefully guarded. The great extent of the industry is thus shown by the Report of the Bureau of Industries:—

Live Stock.	July 1, 1891.	No.	July 1, 1892.	
	No.		Value.	Per Head.
Horses	678,457	688,814	\$55,812,920	81.03
Cattle	1,978,815	2,029,140	45,548,475	22.45
Sheep	1,693,751	1,850,473	8,569,557	4.63
Pigs	1,156,316	996,974	5,479,093	5.50
Poultry . . .	7,006,090	7,078,973	2,091,450	.30

The numbers and values of live stock sold or killed during the year ending June 30, 1892, were as follows :

	No.	Value.	Per Head.
Horses	46,955	\$ 4,280,132	91.15
Cattle	436,352	15,979,135	36.62
Sheep	575,934	2,640,190	4.58
Pigs	978,791	8,775,852	8.97
Poultry	1,966,409	778,308	40
Total		\$32,453,617	

Our Live Stock at the World's Fair.

Our success at the World's Fair clearly proves that the Government has acted wisely in encouraging this great industry, the foundation of successful agriculture.

NO. OF PRIZE WINNERS.

	Ontario.	All other Provinces.	Total Canada.	Total U.S.
Cattle	77	27	104	306
Horses	40	6	46	257
Sheep	250	0	250	193
Swine	64	0	64	67
Poultry	501	0	501	671
Total	932	33	965	1494

Poultry.

To the two Poultry Associations, the Department gives a grant of \$1,300. In regard to this branch of Agriculture, the Minister of Agriculture spoke as follows to the Central Farmers' Institute, in February, 1893: "Take for instance, the business of poultry raising. It seems a trifling affair, but when one comes to consider the sum total that might be gathered from the farms of Ontario by a proper attention to this branch, there is no one but will admit the importance of development along this line. My Department estimates the total value of poultry products for 1892 to be over \$3,000,000. The total value of the United States product is given at \$300,000,000. There is no single branch of agriculture, concerning which more dense ignorance prevails as to the best methods, the best breeds, and how to manage them, than in poultry raising. Most farmers have a few fowls about their farm houses, but in the vast majority of cases they receive no attention whatever, and the profits derived from them are of small account compared with what they might be. Now, it is clear that through the Poultry Association, which is composed of bright, intelligent, energetic men, we might be able to give much information to the people, as well as enable them to take a much higher position with regard to this single industry than ever before."

The following statement of the exports of eggs from Canada for the past ten years will show how important is the industry, the development of which the Government is anxious to encourage.

Exports of Canadian Eggs.

	To Great Britain.	To United States.	Total Exports.
1884..		11,384,856 doz.	11,490,855 doz.
1885..		11,512,279 "	11,542,703 "
1886..		12,708,888 "	12,758,532 "
1887..		12,907,956 "	12,945,326 "
1888..	2,379 doz.	14,147,739 "	14,170,859 "
1889..	65 "	14,011,017 "	14,028,893 "
1890..	3,600 "	12,825,735 "	12,839,660 "
1891..	649,476 "	7,354,235 "	8,022,935 "
1892..	3,987,655 "	3,918,015 "	7,931,204 "
1893..	4,104,632 "	2,664,942 "	6,805,438 "

Honey.

The Bee-Keepers' Association was recognized in 1886, and since then has received Government aid. The census of 1891 reported 146,341 hives in Ontario. The industry, we therefore see, has

already reached fair proportions in this Province, where the annual honey product is over 3,000,000 lbs. Ontario produces over two-thirds of all the Canadian product. The bee-keepers, in 1890, asked for protection and help in the matter of foul brood. There was passed "An Act to prevent the spread of Foul Brood among Bees," and an inspector was appointed. The Government, for the past three years, has paid for the inspection of apiaries, and the work done has been productive of much good. At the World's Fair, Ontario, alone of all the Provinces, made a honey exhibit, but she carried off seventeen awards. Government help and legislation have greatly assisted this industry. The Act of 1892, "To prevent Spraying Fruit Trees during Bloom," was introduced to benefit both bee-keepers and fruit-growers.

The Experimental Union.

The Ontario Experimental Union was organized in 1885 among the graduates and ex-students of the Agricultural College. Its purpose is to encourage and direct the carrying on of experiments by the students after they leave the College and return to their farms. Seeds, fertilizers, etc., are sent out, and tests and reports made, which are tabulated and published. The great benefits resulting are the dissemination of valuable seeds of all kinds, the determining of the value of new varieties in different localities, and the education resulting to each person from the carrying on of such work. In 1891, the Union sent out 2,642 packages of seeds and fertilizers for testing; in 1892, 5,688; and in 1893, 7,181. In 1892, 754 ex-students and progressive farmers were engaged in this work; in 1893 the number was increased.

Farmers' Institutes.

Teachers meet together to discuss their work, doctors have their associations, lawyers also meet in organization,—it is in fact an age of conventions, discussions, organization. Why then should not farmers meet to discuss their work? The Government thought it advisable and have encouraged the work. The Farmers' Institutes are more directly the creation of the Government than any of the other Associations already referred to. In 1885 for the first time a few members of the staff of the Agricultural College were sent out to address farmers' meetings. The work has increased year by year, new Institutes have been formed, more help obtained, more meetings held, until now we have had during the winter of 1894 a body of thirty-one speakers—Professors of the College and first-class specialists in Agriculture—spending three weeks in addressing meetings in 154 different

places in Ontario. The Professors of the College receive no pay for this work; the other speakers are paid moderately. The Government pays every one of the eighty-five local Institutes \$25 on condition that the county council grant a similar amount, that not less than fifty members are enrolled, and that at least two meetings a year are held. Many Institutes hold from four to ten meetings a year, and the membership runs as high as 300. The cost of Institutes was \$499 in 1885, and in 1893 it was \$6,681. The following is a statement of the number of persons sent out as speakers by the Department, and the number of meetings held in January of each year. A number of extra meetings are also provided for each year:

	No. of Speakers.	No. of Regular Meetings.	Total Cost of Institutes.
1885.....	6	12	\$ 499
1886.....	6	26	1,019
1887.....	9	40	2,018
1888.....	14	60	2,758
1889.....	14	60	5,248
1890.....	29	77	5,387
1891.....	27	99	4,734
1892.....	30	112	8,191
1893.....	30	183	6,681
1894.....	32	158	

Expenditure for 1893:—

85 Institutes at \$25.....	\$2,125
Central Institute.....	1,200
Lecturers' Salaries.....	1,336
Travelling Expenses.....	2,020
	<hr/>
	\$6,681

The Government now issues a Farmers' Institute report containing the proceedings of the Central Farmers' Institute, and a large collection of papers read and addresses made at the various meetings during January. The work has been productive of great good; the teachings and experiments of the Agricultural College have been carried to the farmers, the Professors have acquired valuable material from the varied practice of the farmers of different localities, and the best farmers in various lines have been called upon to instruct and assist those who may not have been so fortunate. A great awakening of the agricultural classes has followed, and an intense desire for reports, bulletins, etc., has been created in the minds of thousands.

Forestry.

Soon after the publication of the Agricultural Commission Report of 1881, which gave considerable attention to this subject, the Government appointed a Clerk of Forestry who has prepared for the Department several valuable reports upon Forestry, and who has kept alive the interest in the subject of forest preservation and tree-planting by a systematic agitation of the subject through newspaper articles and letters. Since 1883 the Government has been giving a small bonus for the planting of trees along the highways, in accordance with the Act passed in that year.

Agricultural Statistics.

The Bureau of Industries, sometimes called the Bureau of Statistics, was organized in 1882, and incorporated in the Department of Agriculture, when the latter was formed in 1888. Every year the Bureau publishes a report giving the agricultural productions, the values of farms, etc., the full list of cheese factories and creameries, the market values of products, etc., together with a report of the business of the Loan Companies of Ontario, and of Chattel Mortgages. Several reports upon labor have been issued, together with the municipal financial statistics of the Province, and the population of municipalities as taken each year by the assessors. The material for the various reports of the Bureau is gathered so systematically and compiled so carefully that all criticism has been silenced. The accuracy of the reports is now universally admitted, and their reliable nature has created a large demand for them both in Ontario and in other countries. The superiority of Ontario as a grain-growing country to the best agricultural States of the United States has been conclusively established by comparative records extending over a period of twelve consecutive years—a fact, the importance of which will readily be understood by citizens of every class, as well as by farmers, and the value of which can hardly be over-estimated. It is worth much to have it convincingly demonstrated that the best farming land in America is ours, and this is one of the things which the Bureau of Industries has done.

Reports and Bulletins.

The preparation of reports for the printer, the reading of proofs, and the distribution of them through the mail, involves a very large amount of the time of the staff of the Department. A large number of bulletins are issued every year: some are prepared by the Professors of the Agricultural College, some are crop bulletins prepared by the Department, and some are special bulletins. The

following is a statement of the number sent out in the past three years:—

1891.....	217,250
1892.....	511,500
1893.....	471,500

Total in 3 years.... 1,200,250

The issuing of crop bulletins began in 1892, since which time 48 have been issued. The issuing of Agricultural College bulletins began in 1886, and 87 in all have been issued upon a great variety of subjects. In addition, five special bulletins have been issued, making a total of 140 bulletins in all. All these have been distributed by the Department from Toronto.

The following is a statement of the size and number of the reports issued by the Department of Agriculture during the years 1892 and 1893. These are all examined, prepared for the printer, proof read, wrapped, addressed and distributed by the Department. In addition to the following number, from 1,500 to 2,500 are issued and distributed through the medium of the Legislature.

REPORT.	1892.		1893.	
	No. pages.	No. issued by Dept.	No. pages.	No. issued by Dept.
Bureau of Industries, parts I, II, III.....	118	12,000	128	20,000
Parts IV, V.....	32	2,000	32	2,000
Part VI.....	...	.....	280	5,500
Agricultural College and Farm.	288	12,500	360	17,500
Agric'l and Arts Association...	143	2,000	208	2,000
Eastern Dairymen's Ass'n.....	58	13,080	52	18,080
Western Dairymen's Ass'n.....	72	13,080	99	18,080
Ontario Creameries Association.	72	13,080	70	18,080
Fruit Growers' Association....	160	4,000	148	4,600
Entomological Society.....	101	4,500	92	4,500
Ontario Beekeepers' Associat'n.	40	1,500	24	1,500
Poultry Associations.....	20	1,500	16	1,500
Domin'n Sheepbreeders' Ass'n.	39	13,000	56	15,000
Domin'n Swinebreeders' Ass'n.	41	13,000	63	15,000
Farmers' Institutes.....	68	13,000	144	20,000
Forestry.....	111	3,500	....	.....
Commission reports.....	125	2,500	156	1,500
Total dis. by Depart. of Agric'l.	1,488	124,240	1,918	164,940
Ditto by Legislature.....	.....	28,620	....	28,620

The Ontario Agricultural College.

Although plans had been discussed and preliminary action taken in regard to the establishing of a College and Farm, yet it was not until 1874, two years after the present Government came into power, that work began at Guelph. Some harsh criticism has from time to time been made by its opponents: usually this criticism arises only on the eve of and during an election,—at other times, opinions appear to be most favorable. This College has, in the 20 years of its work, trained a large number of our Ontario farmers' sons in improved agriculture; it has carried the burden of the work of Farmers' Institutes, it has sent out bulletins of great value, it has introduced improved stock and improved grains, it has stimulated thousands of farmers to test and experiment for themselves. The success of the College has been frequently challenged on the score of attendance. The following table shows that 1893 was the most prosperous year in the history of the College, and that for the past seven years, while the attendance of foreign students has fallen off owing to increasing the fees, the attendance of Ontario students has steadily increased. The institution, which has continued to thrive where many American institutions have failed, has been praised by visitors from all parts of the world, and has been taken as a model for the formation of similar colleges elsewhere. Under its direction, and charged against it have been the Special Dairy School, the Travelling Dairies and the Special Summer School for Teachers.

STUDENTS IN ATTENDANCE AT THE ONTARIO AGRICULTURAL
COLLEGE. (OPENED IN 1874.)

	From Ontario.	From other Provinces.	From British Isles.	From U.S. A.	From other places.	Total No of students	No. of Special Students included.
1878	122	18	6	0	0	146	
1879	141	18	3	0	0	162	
1880	141	25	8	1	0	176	10
1881	164	33	18	1	1	217	18
1882	144	27	30	1	4	206	26
1883	134	34	30	2	2	202	15
1884	120	32	32	2	2	188	26
1885	103	28	41	0	3	175	5
1886	94	20	33	0	2	149	
1887	78	12	20	0	0	110	
1888	91	9	26	0	5	131	
1889	94	10	22	1	7	134	
1890	107	16	17	1	5	146	
1891	103	9	16	1	3	132	
1892	131	10	13	1	4	159	
1893	207	15	18	1	5	246	60

In addition to the above, there were 34 students in attendance at the Special Summer School for Teachers. The total attendance for 1893 therefore was:—

Students in general course	186
" " dairy " 	60
" " teachers' " 	34

Total in all courses..... 280

The cost of the Agricultural College and Experimental Farm for the past ten years has been as follows:—

	Salaries and Expenses.	Repairs and Maintenance.	Capital Account: New Buildings.
1884.....	\$64,949	\$8,927	\$16,416
1885.....	30,808	5,830	2,852
1886.....	29,158	6,000	22,463
1887.....	30,008	5,390	13,000
1888.....	30,823	5,323	7,3 4
1889.....	40,187	5,789	28,981
1890.....	31,219	6,097	5,811
1891.....	50,390	6,122	17,077
1892.....	53,217	7,247	27,157
1893.....	49,908	7,364	17,773

The increase in salaries and expenses during the past seven years is accounted for as follows:—

- 1st.—The equipment of Dairy Department (begun 1885).
- 2nd.—The Travelling Dairies of 1891, 1892 and 1893 which are charged against this account.
- 3rd.—The establishment of the Dairy School.
- 4th.—The establishment of the special course for teachers.
- 5th.—The addition to the staff of the following permanent officers:—

Professor of Dairying, 1885.....	\$1,400
Tutor and Secretary, 1889.....	600
Assistant Chemist, 1891	900
Lecturer in Horticulture, 1893.....	800

- 6th.—The experimental work has been largely increased during the past four years. In addition to large experimental fields, 50 acres were devoted to smaller experiments in 1893. These demand much labor and attention, and there is no immediate income from the same.

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College and Farm Expenditures.

Within the past eight years the dairy buildings have been erected and the large barns built and rebuilt (after the fire). There have also been erected the chemical laboratory, botanical laboratory, green-houses, convocation hall, two residences and three piggeries.

The following statement gives the estimates voted by the Legislature in 1893, and the actual expenditure in the various departments of the College and Farm:—

	Voted 1893.	Expended 1893.
The College.....	\$24,882	\$22,308.76
Farm proper.....	6,582	5,824.49
Experiments.....	6,582	5,610.97
Experimental Dairy.....	3,000	178.72
Dairy School.....	4,000	4,785.95
Travelling Dairies.....	5,600	4,607.72
Poultry Department.....	900	
Mechanical Department....	1,375	1,373.99
Garden and Lawn.....	5,216	4,379.18
	<hr/> \$58,137	<hr/> \$49,093.72
Repairs and Maintenance ..	6,750	7,362.00
Public Works.....	21,100	17,772.00

The following is the statement of the expenditure of the Dominion Government on Experimental Farms and Dairy Department for 1891 and 1892. There are no Agricultural Colleges in connection with these farms:—

	1891.	1892.	1893.
Salaries and Maintenance...	\$87,500	\$75,000	\$72,000
Repairs.....	398		
Public Works.....	30,156	29,296	6,465
Dairy Department.....	15,000	21,081	31,037
Haras National Co., use of 6 Stallions.....		6,000	6,000
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total.....	\$133,054	\$131,377	\$118,502
Farm Revenue.....	5,712	4,985	5,547

According to the report of the United States Secretary of Agriculture for 1892, the following was the appropriation and revenue

for Agricultural Colleges and Experimental Stations for a few neighboring States for 1892:—

	Agricultural Colleges.	Experimental Stations.	Totals.
Minnesota	\$235,499	\$ 22,746	\$258,245
Wisconsin	18,883	15,000	33,883
Illinois.....	107,649	15,000	122,649
Michigan.....	104,908	16,054	120,962
Ohio.....	129,635	107,116	236,751
New York.....	35,000	68,500	103,500
Massachusetts	81,424	28,704	110,128
Maine.....	87,770	15,353	103,073

Government Expenditure for Agricultural Purposes, 1890-93.

The following table gives the expenditure in connection with Agriculture for the past four years:

	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
Departmental Staff...	\$13,300	\$14,115	\$14,250	\$14,550
Office expenses.....	1,428	1,408	1,726	2,149
Agricultural Societies..	63,100	62,655	72,200	74,475
Farmers' Institutes ..	5,387	4,734	8,191	6,681
Association grants....	16,150	17,718	18,716	20,460
Printing Reports, etc..	4,120	7,946	8,459	13,318
Bureau of Industries.	5,409	3,792	3,844	2,554
Forestry.....	2,521	2,300	2,655	2,013
Agricultural Hall....	954	440	650	30
Dishorning Commis'n..	...	...	2,771	385
Agricultural College and Experimental Farm:				
Salaries and expenses	31,219	50,390	53,217	49,908
Maintenance, fuel, light, etc.....	6,097	6,122	7,247	7,364
Public Works.....	5,811	17,077	27,157	17,773

Total.....\$155,496 \$188,697 \$221,083 \$212,660

The following are the total expenditures of the Department of Agriculture for the past twenty-two years:

1872	\$ 70,577	1877.....	\$117,598
1873	147,711	1878.....	111,631
1874.....	107,556	1879.....	106,082
1875.....	106,968	1880.....	130,943
1876.....	111,746	1881.....	142,346

1882.....	\$163,941	1888.....	\$152,805
1883.....	166,540	1889.....	188,667
1884.....	190,466	1890.....	155,496
1885.....	135,832	1891.....	188,697
1886.....	154,060	1892.....	221,083
1887.....	149,679	1893.....	212,660

Total grants, 1872-1893.... \$3,233,084.

That this money has been wisely spent, and that the farmers have largely profited by the purposes to which it has been applied, no one will question who considers the great advance which has been made in those years in every branch of agricultural industry. And the best proof of the position which has been attained is found in the successes won last year at the World's Columbian Exposition, where Ontario led the continent in the competitive display of agricultural products.

Ontario at the World's Fair.

STATEMENT OF AWARDS IN AGRICULTURE.

	Ontario.	Other Provinces, Canada.	Total, Canada.	Total, U.S.
Cattle	77	27	104	306
Horses.....	40	6	46	257
Sheep.....	250	..	250	193
Swine.....	64	..	64	67
Poultry.....	501	..	501	671
Total live stock.....	932	33	965	1,494
Grain	159	38	197	
Flour and meal	16	8	24	
Honey.....	17	..	17	
Fruit	39	11	50	
Cheese	260	132	392	
Butter.....	11	29	40	
Total awards in Agricul, 1,434		254	1,685	

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

In 1876, the Department of Education was placed under the control of a Minister of the Crown, thus making its management a matter for which the Ministry of the day are directly responsible to the people. This was in direct conformity to the advice of the late distinguished Chief Superintendent of Education, the Rev. Dr. Ryerson.

It may be of interest to quote the opinion of the late Rev. Dr. Ryerson on this important subject. As early as 1868, he strenuously urged the change, and that, too, in full view of his twenty-four years' experience as Chief Superintendent of the Department under the old system. The following extracts are taken from his letter to the late Hon. M. C. Cameron, then Provincial Secretary, of Dec. 7th, 1868:—

"The Department of Public Instruction should be under the management of a member of the Executive Council, to be designated 'Minister of Public Instruction,' who shall be an *ex officio* member of the Toronto University and of the Council of Public Instruction, and who, in addition to the powers and functions vested in the Chief Superintendent of Education, shall have the oversight of all educational institutions which are or may be aided by public endowment or legislative grant, to inspect and examine, from time to time, personally, or any person appointed by him, into the character and working of such institution; and by him shall all public moneys be paid in support or aid of such institutions, and to him they will report at such times and in such manner as he shall direct. . . ."

"Our system of public instruction has acquired such gigantic dimensions, and the network of its operations so pervades every municipality of the land, and is so interwoven with our municipal and judicial systems of government that I think its administration should now be vested in a responsible Minister of the Crown, with a seat in Parliament; and that I should not stand in the way of the application to our varied educational interests of that ministerial responsibility, which is sound in principle and wise in policy. During the past year I have presented a report on school systems in other countries, with a view of improving my own; and the Legislative Assembly has appointed a Select Committee for the same purpose. I have, therefore, thought this was the proper time to suggest the modification and extension of the Department of Public Instruction."

This letter was acknowledged on Jan. 30th, 1869. In the course of his reply, the Provincial Secretary wrote as follows:—

"I am directed by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor to thank you for the valuable suggestions contained in your letter, and to request that you will continue to discharge these important duties, which you have performed for a quarter of a century with so much credit to yourself and benefit to the people of this Province, until His Honor's advisers shall have more fully

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considered your suggestions, and matured a measure for placing your department under the direct supervision of a member of the Executive Council."

Dr. Ryerson consented to continue the former state of things for the time being. On the 10th of February, 1872, however, he renewed the subject in a letter to the Hon. Edward Blake, then Premier of Ontario. In this letter, he said:—

"After much deliberation, I have thought it advisable to address you in respect to my long-desired retirement from the Education Department, of which I have had charge longer than any Judge has ever occupied the Bench in Canada, and to a greater age. . . .

"The infirmities of age must compel me to retire before long; and I have thought my immediate or early retirement would enable the Government to exercise its discretion more freely in regard to the Department, and system of Public Instruction. . . .

"In case you concur in what I have above intimated, I would suggest the creation of the office of Minister of Public Instruction, and the appointment of yourself to it, as is the Premier in Lower Canada, bringing the University, U. C. College, Institutions of Deaf and Blind, as well as the Normal, High and Public Schools, under direct governmental supervision."

Appointment of Minister of Education.

The appointment of a Minister of Education, according to the advice of the late Dr. Ryerson, has brought the Education Department into closer harmony with the public sentiment of the Province, and has beyond question stimulated into greater activity every educational interest. Since 1876, as may be seen from statements elsewhere contained, the Public and High School Systems of the Province have been greatly developed, the course of study simplified, and more adequate provision made for the training of teachers. The fears expressed by the Opposition that the Education Department would be unduly influenced by political considerations have not been realized, and the confidence in its usefulness and efficiency has not been in the slightest degree impaired.

One of the advantages to the country from the presence of the head of the Department in the Legislative Assembly is the influence which, as a member of the Government, he possesses in directing legislation requisite for the increased efficiency of our school system. In no way is this more apparent than in the amendments to the Public and High Schools Act of the last eighteen years. Not only does the Assembly get the benefit of his experience in advising good legislation, but, as a member of the Government, he is able to prevent those frequent changes in the

school laws which are disturbing to trustees, and which may not lead to any good results. From his relations to the University he is also in a position to preserve the unity of the system as an organic whole so that from the Kindergarten to the University there can be a complete harmony and co-relation of the various courses of study.

Improvements in School Legislation.

Amongst the many improvements which have been made since 1872 in our school system are the following:—

(1) The establishment of County Model Schools for the professional training of intending Public School teachers.

(2) The adaptation of Collegiate Institutes to the professional training of intended High School teachers.

(3) A more uniform system of examining and classifying Public School teachers.

(4) Greater encouragement given to the organization of County Teachers' Institutes, and the formation of local professional libraries.

(5) The abolition of the book, map, and apparatus depository in connection with the Education Department, leaving to ordinary commercial enterprise the task of furnishing educational supplies.

(6) More effective utilization of the High Schools for the non-professional training, and of the Provincial Normal Schools for the professional training of teachers.

(7) The granting of power to trustees of High Schools and Collegiate Institutes to expropriate land for High School purposes.

(8) The selection by the Department of suitable text-books in the several subjects of Public and High School study, to the exclusion of such books as may be unauthorized and unsuitable.

(9) Before 1879, school trustees determined, without reference to the people, how much money should be expended for the erection of a new school-house or the enlargement of a school site; now there can be no more expenditure for either of such purposes without first obtaining the consent of the ratepayers concerned at a public meeting called for considering the question.

(10) Formerly trustees levied and collected all taxes for school purposes at a great expense to the ratepayers; now they are able to employ the ordinary municipal machinery for this purpose.

(11) Giving the right to trustees in cities, towns and incorporated villages to apply the ballot to school elections, and to employ for this purpose, the officers of the municipality engaged in conducting the municipal elections.

(12) Providing that school debentures shall be issued by the municipality, and not by the school section, as formerly, so that school trustees are able to borrow money at a lower rate of interest, and very often on much better terms as to premium, etc.

(13) Simplifying the machinery for forming, altering or dissolving union school sections.

(14) Arranging for the gradual extinction of the superannuated teachers' fund.

(15) Fixing more definitely than before the holidays for Public and High Schools.

(16) Township councils are to provide the sum of \$100 for each school section by uniform rate of assessment over the whole township, thus materially lightening the burdens of weaker sections.

(17) The establishment of Kindergarten Schools for children from four to six years of age.

(18) The representation of Public and Separate Schools on High School Boards.

(19) The improvement of the law respecting Mechanics' Institutes.

(20) The establishment of Art Schools for workingmen and artisans generally.

(21) The selection of a new site and the erection of new buildings for Upper Canada College.

(22) The federation of the University of Toronto with Victoria University, and provision for the extension of such federation.

(23) The establishment of a Medical Faculty in the University of Toronto.

(24) The admission of women to the privileges of the University.

(25) The consolidation of the Departmental Examinations with University Examinations.

(26) The reduction of the course of studies in Public Schools from 15 subjects to 9 obligatory and 3 optional.

(27) The reduction of the number of text-books in Public Schools from 53 to 9.

(28) The reduction of text-books in High Schools from 131 to 25.

(29) The introduction into Public Schools of Drawing, Physiology and Temperance, as compulsory subjects, and of Agriculture as an optional subject.

(30) The introduction of Bilingual Readers in French and German Schools.

(31) The compulsory study of English in every Public School in the Province.

(32) Making the use of the Bible, or selections therefrom, with devotional exercises, compulsory at the opening or closing of every Public School.

(33) The establishment of Arbor Day.

(34) The establishment of Provincial Kindergarten Training Schools.

(35) The improvement of the course of study in the Normal Schools.

(36) The appointment of experienced teachers only, as examiners in connection with Departmental Examinations.

(37) The admission of holders of Departmental Certificates to matriculation *pro tanto*.

(38) The distribution of the High School grant on the basis of teachers' salaries, the equipment of the school and the condition and suitability of the school premises.

(39) The establishment of a standard of specialists in High School work.

(40) The establishment of the School of Pedagogy.

(41) The adaptation of Departmental Examinations to University Examinations.

(42) The preparation of text-books for the Public Schools, High Schools and Training Schools.

(43) The improvement of Teachers' Institutes and County Model Schools.

(44) The enlargement and improvement of the Provincial Normal and Model School accommodation.

(45) The improvement of the School of Science and the extension of its teaching faculty to the Departments of Electrical Engineering and Mineralogy.

(46) The establishment of a Chair of Political Science in the University.

(47) The establishment of examinations for Art School Certificates.

(48) The appointment of a director to assist in conducting Teachers' Institutes.

(49) The establishment of a Commercial Course in High Schools.

(50) The establishment of a Leaving Examination for Public Schools.

(51) The study of Canadian History made compulsory.

SEPARATE SCHOOLS.

The principle of Separate Schools for Roman Catholics was first embodied in the School Act of 1841, and was re-asserted in amendments to the Separate School Act in 1846, 1851, 1853, 1855, 1857 and 1863, the amendments of 1863 being the most important of all. All amendments to the Separate Schools Act, before the year 1867, so far as the rights of Roman Catholics in the Province of Ontario would be affected, were usually accompanied with similar amendments to the School Act of the Province of Quebec for the protection of the privileges of the Protestant minority of that Province. In other words, every concession made to Roman Catholics in Ontario in connection with Separate Schools was followed by a corresponding concession to the Protestants of Quebec in the case of Protestant Schools. By the Act of Confederation the privileges of the minorities in both Provinces were placed beyond the control of the local legislatures. By Section 93 of the B.N.A. Act, 1867, it was enacted as follows:

93.—In and for each Province the Legislature may exclusively make laws in relation to education, subject and according to the following provisions:—

(1) Nothing in any such law shall prejudicially affect any right or privilege with respect to denominational schools which any class of persons have by law in the Province at the union.

(2) All the powers, privileges and duties at the union by law conferred and imposed in Upper Canada on the Separate School and school trustees of the Queen's Roman Catholic subjects shall be and the same are hereby extended to the dissentient schools of the Queen's Protestant and Roman Catholic subjects in Quebec.

(3) Where in any Province a system of separate or dissentient schools exists by law at the union or is thereafter established by the Legislature of the Province, an appeal shall lie to the Governor-General in Council from any Act or decision of any Provincial authority affecting any right or privilege of the Protestant or Roman Catholic minority of the Queen's subjects in relation to education.

(4) In case any such Provincial law as from time to time seems to the Governor-General in Council requisite for the due execution of the provisions of this section is not made, or in case any decision of the Governor-General in Council on an appeal under this section is not duly executed by the proper Provincial authorities in that behalf, then and in every such case, and as far only as the circumstances of each case require, the Parliament of Canada may make remedial laws for the due execution of the provisions of this section and of any decision of the Governor-General in Council under this section.

Amendments Since Confederation.

While the Act of Confederation would not allow any amendment that would prejudicially affect any right or privilege with respect to denominational schools, it places no restriction upon legislation in the direction of improving the law so as to increase the efficiency of denominational schools as they existed at the time of Confederation. In the Province of Quebec many amendments have been made to the Act respecting Protestant Schools—amendments far more sweeping in their character than the amendments made to the Separate Schools Act of Ontario. As a matter of fact, the Public Schools of Quebec are entirely controlled and regulated by Protestants themselves. The Council of Public Instruction which has to deal with all classes of schools is composed of two sections—a Protestant section and a Catholic section. The Protestant section has the right to authorize Text Books for Protestant Separate Schools, to fix the qualification of teachers and their courses of study, to determine the kind of religious instruction to be given in these schools and any other matter, as freely as if no Roman Catholic Schools existed in the Province. The Roman Catholic section of the Council exercise similar privileges with regard to Roman Catholic Schools. There is therefore in Quebec a dual system of education, each section practically independent of the other, with a complete system of Elementary Schools, High Schools and Normal Schools under its control.

Although several amendments have been made to the Separate Schools Act in the Province of Ontario since Confederation, it was never attempted or even proposed to establish two distinct systems of education in Ontario. Not one of these amendments indicates any desire on the part of the Legislature to place the Roman Catholic Separate Schools under the control of the hier-

archy, or to remove them from the direct control of the Education Department. The object of every amendment was to simplify the classification of Public and Separate School supporters, and to facilitate the collection of school rates.

The Act of 1863.

The controversy of the last few years has arisen out of the following sections of the Act of 1863: Sec. 14, now 40 R. S. 1887; Section 18 now section 47; section 13 now section 61; and section 26 now section 64:

14.—Every person paying rates, whether as proprietor or tenant, who, by himself, or his agent, on or before the first day of March in any year, gives to the clerk of the municipality notice in writing that he is a Roman Catholic, and supporter of Separate School situated in the municipality or in a municipality contiguous thereto, shall be exempted from the payment of all rates imposed for the support of Public Schools, and of Public School libraries, or for the purchase of land or erection of buildings for Public School purposes, within the city, town, incorporated village or section in which he resides, for the then current year, and every subsequent year thereafter, while he continues to support a Separate School; and the notice shall not be required to be renewed annually; and it shall be the duty of the trustees of every Separate School to transmit to the clerk of the municipality or clerk of municipalities (as the case may be) on or before the first day of June in each year, a correct list of the names and residences of all persons supporting the Separate Schools under their management; and every ratepayer whose name shall not appear on such list shall be rated for support of Common Schools.

47.—(1) Any Roman Catholic who may desire to withdraw his support from a Separate School, shall give notice in writing to the clerk of the municipality, before the second Wednesday in January in any year, otherwise he shall be deemed a supporter of the school.

(2) But any person who has withdrawn his support from a Roman Catholic Separate School shall not be exempted from paying any rate for the support of Separate Schools or Separate School libraries, or for the erection of a Separate School house, imposed before the time of his withdrawing such support from the Separate School.

61.—The teachers of a Separate School under this Act shall be subject to the same examinations, and receive their certificates of qualification, in the same manner as Public School teachers generally; but the persons qualified by law as teachers, either in the Province of Ontario, or, at the time of the passing of *The British North America Act*, in the Province of Quebec, shall be considered qualified teachers for the purpose of this Act.

64.—The Roman Catholic Separate Schools (with their registers) shall be subject to such inspection as may be directed from time to time by the Minister of Education, and shall be subject also to such regulations as may be imposed from time to time by the Education Department.

Effect of Section 40.

By section 14 (now 40) the trustees of Separate Schools were required to furnish the Municipal Clerk, on or before 1st June,

with a list of Separate School supporters. Any Roman Catholic not entered on such list would be liable for Public School rates. The trouble and annoyance of preparing such a list annually was greatly complained of by Separate School trustees, inasmuch as this section rendered it necessary for them to make up a list of *all the Separate School supporters*, and this in the cities sometimes amounted to several hundreds if not thousands of names.

Amendment of 1877.

In 1877 the Separate School Act was amended so as to relieve Trustees of Separate Schools of the duty of supplying annually a list of their supporters, and transferring this duty to the assessor. This amendment was as follows:—

It shall be the duty of Municipal Councils—

“To cause the Assessor of the Township, in preparing the annual assessment roll of the Township, and setting down therein the school section of the person taxable, to distinguish between Public or Separate, and in setting down therein his religion, to distinguish between Protestant and Roman Catholic, and whether supporters of Public or Separate Schools; and the Assessor shall, accordingly, insert such particulars in the respective columns of the assessment roll prescribed by law for the school section and religion respectively of the person taxable.”

“The Court of Revision shall try and determine all complaints in regard to persons in these particulars alleged to be wrongfully placed upon or omitted from the roll (as the case may be), and any person so complaining, or any elector of the municipality, may give notice in writing to the clerk of the municipality of such complaint, and the provisions of the Assessment Act of 1869 in reference to giving notice of complaints against the assessment roll, and proceedings for the trial thereof, shall likewise apply to all complaints under the section of this Act.”

Amendment of 1879.

It was found after the amendment of 1877 went into operation that frequent mistakes were made by the assessor with respect to the rating of Public and Separate School supporters respectively. To obviate this, the Separate School Act was further amended in 1879 as follows:

(Sec 26, sub-sec. 3, 1879): “In any case where the trustees of any Roman Catholic Separate School avail themselves of the provisions contained in the 78th sec. of the Public School Act, for the purpose (amongst others) of ascertaining through the assessor of the municipality of the persons who are the supporters of Separate Schools in such Municipality, the assessor shall accept the statement of any ratepayer that he is a Roman Catholic, as sufficient *prima facie* evidence for placing such person in the proper column of the assessment roll for Separate School supporters, or if the assessor knows

personally any person to be a Roman Catholic, this shall also be sufficient for placing him in such last mentioned column."

In 1886 these clauses were consolidated and read as follows:

48.—(1) The assessor or assessors of every municipality shall in the assessment roll set down the religion of the person taxable, distinguishing between Protestant and Roman Catholic, and whether supporters of Public or Separate Schools, but nothing herein contained shall be deemed to interfere with the rights of Public School trustees under the Public School Act.

(2) The assessor shall accept the statement of, or made on behalf of, any ratepayer that he is a Roman Catholic, as sufficient *prima facie* evidence for placing such person in the proper column of the assessment roll for Separate School supporters, or if the assessor knows personally any ratepayer to be a Roman Catholic this shall also be sufficient for placing him in such last mentioned column.

(3) The Court of Revision shall try and determine all complaints in regard to persons in these particulars alleged to be wrongfully placed upon or omitted from the roll (as the case may be), and any person so complaining, or any ratepayer of the municipality, may give notice in writing to the clerk of the municipality of such complaint, and the provisions of the Assessment Act, in reference to giving notice of complaints against the assessment roll, and proceedings for the trial thereof, shall likewise apply to all complaints under this section of this Act, (49 V. c. 46, s. 49.)

Effect of Amendments of 1877-'79.

It was contended by the opponents of the Government (1) that these amendments completely changed the status of Roman Catholics with respect to the Public School system, and instead of their being *prima facie* Public School supporters, as they were in the Act of 1863, they were now *prima facie* Separate School supporters. (2) It was alleged that without even the knowledge or consent of a Roman Catholic, any person on his behalf could notify the assessor that he was a Separate School supporter, and thus change his status with respect to the Public Schools. (3) It was alleged that the notice required in section 40 was dispensed with. In answer to these allegations the Hon. Mr. Crooks, then Minister of Education, replied as follows:

"There has been no change in the principle on which Separate Schools are based, namely, the permission or option which each Roman Catholic has to become a supporter of a Separate School or not. His being a Catholic is merely *prima facie* evidence on which the assessor could place his name among the supporters of the Separate School; but he cannot do so if the Roman Catholic ratepayer instructs him to the contrary; and in that case, not being a supporter of a Separate School, he would be liable to Public School rates and entitled to send his children to the Public School. The law permits each Roman Catholic ratepayer his individual option in supporting the Separate School, and provides the proper machinery for having this so settled that he must pay a school rate for one or the other."

The following statement by Mr. Mowat in 1886, was also given as an answer :

"But the ludicrous absurdity of the objection is that the preliminary notice has not been dispensed with. On the contrary, it is expressly continued by the 41st sec. of the Act of last session, the section which gives Roman Catholics exemption from school rates, and any Protestant or other ratepayer of the municipality may object to the exemption before the Court of Revision, on the ground that the necessary preliminary notice was not given ; and he may do so without the consent, and even contrary to the wish of the ratepayers whose case is in question."

Reference of Disputed Questions to the Judges.

Under the Public Schools Act, R.S.O., 1887, chapter 225, Section 237, the Minister of Education has the right to ask the Judges of the High Court for an interpretation of doubtful matters in the School Law. As the opponents of the Government had so frequently alleged that under the amendments of 1877-79 a Roman Catholic could become a Separate School Supporter without giving the notice required by the Separate School Act of 1863, and consequently become a Separate School Supporter by virtue of his being a Roman Catholic, the Minister of Education asked the interpretation of the High Court with respect to the effect of these amendments. Hon. Justice Boyd of the Court of Chancery, and the Hon. Justice Robertson, in response to the request of the Minister, gave their decision which was duly laid upon the table of the House, the effect of which was to affirm the position taken by the Government, viz., that in case a Roman Catholic gave no notice of his intention to become a Separate School Supporter, he still remained a Public School Supporter. The Judges also held that the Court of Revision had the full right to receive complaints from any ratepayer in the Municipality as to whether a Roman Catholic was rightly or wrongly assessed, or that if the assessor, without due authority entered a Roman Catholic as a Supporter of a Separate School, the Court of Revision could restore him to the list of Public School Supporters or vice versa. It was also established that a Roman Catholic who desired to withdraw his support from the Separate Schools was at perfect liberty to do so by giving the notice required by the School Act of 1863.

Act of 1890.

In order, however, to remove all cause of complaint and render it almost impossible for mistakes to occur, the Minister of Edu-

education introduced into the House a Bill to amend the Public and Separate Schools Act, which received the assent of the Lieutenant-Governor on 7th April, 1890, of which the following is a copy:—

HER MAJESTY, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario, enacts as follows:—

1. The clerk of every municipality shall forthwith after the passing of this Act, enter in a convenient index book, and in alphabetical order, the name of any person who has given to him or a y former clerk of the municipality notice in writing that such person is a Roman Catholic and a supporter of a separate school in or contiguous to the municipality, as provided by the 40th section of *The Separate Schools Act*, or by previous Acts respecting separate schools; the clerk shall also enter opposite the name, and in a column for this purpose, the date on which the notice was received, and in a third column opposite the name any notice by such person of withdrawal from supporting a separate school, as provided by the 47th section of the said Act, or by any such Act as aforesaid, with the date of such withdrawal; or any disallowance of the notice by the court of revision or county judge, with the date of such disallowance. The Index book may be in the form set out in the schedule to this Act, and shall be open to inspection by ratepayers.

(2) The clerk shall enter in the same book, and in the proper alphabetical place therein, all such notices hereafter from time to time received by the clerk.

(3) It shall be the duty of the clerk to file and carefully preserve all such notices which have been heretofore received, or shall hereafter be received.

2. In the case of a municipality in which there are supporters of a Roman Catholic separate school therein, or contiguous thereto, there shall be printed in conspicuous characters, or written across or on the assessor's notice to every ratepayer, provided for by the 47th section of *The Assessment Act*, and set forth in schedule B. to the said Act, in addition to the proper entry heretofore required, to be made in the column respecting the school tax, the following words: "You are assessed as a separate school supporter," or "You are assessed as a public school supporter," as the case may be; or these words may be added to the notice to the ratepayer set forth in the said schedule.

3. Where the list required by the first section of this Act is prepared, the assessor is to be guided thereby in ascertaining who have given the notices which are by law necessary, in order to entitle supporters of Roman Catholic separate schools to exemption from the public school tax.

4. The statement made under the second sub-section of the 48th section of *The Separate Schools Act*, the 120th section of the *The Public Schools Act*, or the fourteenth sub-section of *The Assessment Act*, means, and has always meant, a statement made to the assessor on behalf of the ratepayer by his authority, and not otherwise.

5. In case of its appearing to the municipal council of any municipality after the final revision of the assessment roll, that through some mistake or inadvertence any ratepayers have been placed in the wrong school tax-column, either as supporters of separate schools or supporters of public schools, it

shall be competent for the municipal council after due enquiry and notice to correct such errors if such council sees fit, by directing the amount of the tax of such ratepayers to be paid to the proper school board. But it shall not be competent for the council to reverse the decision of the court of revision, or the county court judge, as to any ratepayer.

(2) In case of such action by a municipal council the ratepayer shall be liable for the same amount of school tax as if he had in the first instance been entered on the roll properly.

This Act requires the clerk to keep an index book for those who give notice under section 40 ; requires the assessor to be guided by the notice entered in that book, in making up his roll, and empowers the Council to rectify mistakes where they occur, even at the last moment.

Amendment of 1893.

The Assessment Act of 1892 was amended in 1893 by adding thereto the following section.

" 2. Where a ratepayer who has in the next preceding year been assessed as a Public School supporter is being assessed as a Separate School supporter, or where a ratepayer who has in the next preceding year been assessed as a Separate School supporter is being assessed as a Public School supporter, it shall be the duty of the assessor to give, in addition to the notice which he is now required to give, a written or printed notice to each ratepayer that such change is made."

This amendment by providing for a *special* notice from the assessor affords all the guarantees that could be reasonably asked against mistakes in school assessments.

Trustee Elections by Ballot.

In 1878 the Hon. A. M. Ross introduced a bill for the holding of elections for Public School Trustees by Ballot at the same time as Municipal elections are held. Mr. Meredith was reported in the *Globe* of February, 1878, as objecting to this Bill for the following reason:—

" Mr. Meredith was opposed to the bill, believing that it would have the effect of introducing political feeling into educational matters, which all parties in the House agreed should be as far as possible removed from political considerations. School Boards, as at present elected, were comprised, as a rule, of men of a higher standard than members or Councils. If people did not feel sufficient interest in the School Boards they themselves suffered the consequences, and he thought the feeling ought to be left to be improved with the general education of the people in the use of the franchise."

In 1882, on a Bill proposed by Mr. Wm. Bell, of Toronto, that

the ballot should be used for Public and Separate School Trustee elections, the *Mail* reported Mr. Meredith as follows :—

" Mr. Meredith said at the time the Roman Catholics were asking for Separate Schools it was the Conservative party who supported them in their claim, and obtained from them, at the risk of loss of seats and influence, their now recognized rights. It ill became the Commissioner to accuse the hon. member of West Toronto of being hostile to the Separate School system, and to attempt to make out that this alleged feeling was shared by the Conservative party. It was the leader of the Government who had been hostile to it, and had voted against the concession of the right to have Separate Schools. While he recognized the right of the Catholics to have Separate Schools, he did not see why no attempt should be made to improve the system. The Commissioner said that the Bill must be rejected because of the speech of the mover. According to him, a Bill was to be rejected, not on its merits, but according to the Speech delivered by the mover. He knew nothing of the state of Separate Schools in Toronto, but so far as London was concerned, he believed they were well conducted. He did not favor forcing the ballot system upon the Separate School supporters if they did not want it, but he supported the proposition to extend the ballot to the Public School elections."

In 1885, he acquiesced in the ballot for Public Schools, but made no request that the same principle should be applied to Separate Schools. In 1890, he introduced a Bill to make the ballot compulsory for both Public and Separate Schools. In 1894, he repeated the same thing in the form of a resolution.

Inspection of Separate Schools.

Under Dr. Ryerson the Separate Schools in rural districts were inspected by the Public School Inspectors, and in cities, towns, and incorporated villages, by the High School Inspectors, and for this purpose an additional High School Inspector was appointed at an annual expense, including salary and travelling expenses, of about \$2,500 a year. In 1882 this system was abandoned and an Inspector appointed specially for Separate Schools. As the work was too laborious for one Inspector, another was appointed in 1884—the cost, for salaries and travelling expenses, in 1893, being \$4,268. That an additional Inspector was necessary, if the work of inspection was to be of any value, was quite apparent. The average number of Public Schools to which a Public School Inspector is limited by statute is 120. In 1884 there were 190 Separate Schools, with 390 teachers; and in 1892 the Separate Schools had increased to 312, with 662 teachers. No matter how these schools are inspected, they would have to be paid for by the people of Ontario. If paid for partly by the

country and partly by the Government, as in the case of Public School Inspectors, the expense would be, at the statutory rate of \$10 per school, \$6,820. The cost with the present system is only \$4,250. It is also to be remembered that the revenues of the Province belong to both Protestants and Catholics alike, and if it is fair to tax the *whole people* for the inspection of Public Schools to the extent of \$47,310, there can be no injustice in taxing the same constituency \$4,250 for the inspection of Separate Schools. When the work was done by the High School Inspectors, their salaries were a charge upon the Province. It is still a charge, but the officer to whom it is paid is called a Separate School Inspector, not a High School Inspector.

FRENCH AND GERMAN SCHOOLS.

The principal settlements of French Canadians in the Province of Ontario are to be found in the counties of Prescott, Russell and Essex. The settlements in Essex began in the year 1700, and in the counties of Prescott and Russell about the year 1840. The principal German settlements are in the counties of Waterloo, Perth and Bruce. In many instances these settlements are almost exclusively French or German, and as might be expected, the French or German language was the language of the home, of business, of religious service, and of the Public Schools.

As far back as 1851 the attention of the late Dr. Ryerson, Chief Superintendent, was directed by the Board of Public Instruction for the county of Essex to the fact that certain candidates were presenting themselves for teachers' certificates who possessed no knowledge of the English language, and on the 25th of April of that year, the Council of Public Instruction agreed to accept a knowledge of French or German Grammar for a knowledge of English grammar, and teachers without any knowledge of English were authorized to teach in French and German schools. This regulation was re-enacted without any substantial change at different periods down to the year 1883.

Knowledge of English Grammar first Required in 1855.

In August, 1885, the Education Department adopted the following Regulation:—

"155. In addition to the examination conducted in the French or the German language, every candidate for a teacher's certificate shall be required to pass such examinations in English grammar and in translation from French or German into English, as may be prescribed by the Board of Examiners."

During Dr. Ryerson's career from 1846 to 1876, and during the administration of the late Adam Crooks, teachers were allowed to write their answers to the examination papers in the French or German language. It was not until 1845 that a knowledge of English Grammar and of translation from French or German into English was required. In the same year a Regulation was also adopted requiring teachers to introduce the authorized Readers to French and German schools, the Regulation on this point was as follows:—

"24. The programme of studies prescribed shall be followed by the teacher as far as the circumstances of his school will permit. Any modification deemed necessary should be made only with the concurrence of the Inspector and the Trustees. In French and German schools the authorized Readers shall be used in addition to any text-books in either of the languages aforesaid."

The Regulation above quoted is the first expression of opinion by the Education Department that the study of English was compulsory in the Public Schools of the Province.

Training of Teachers.

In order to make the study of English effective in French schools particularly, it was necessary to make some provision for the training of French teachers. In the Province of New Brunswick a special course is provided at the Provincial Normal School for this purpose. To provide a similar course in the Normal Schools in Ontario it was feared would be too expensive to the teachers for whose benefit it was specially intended. It was considered that a Training school on the general lines of a County Model School would serve the purpose better. Accordingly the Board of Examiners for the counties of Prescott and Russell met at Plantaganet on the fourth of October, 1889, and recommended the establishment of a Training School for French teachers to be aided by the Government and to be subject to the inspection of the Model School Inspector. On the 12th of January, 1890, the Training School was opened with 23 teachers in training, and up to the 31st of December, 1893, certificates were issued to French-English teachers who had taken the prescribed course of study within its walls. The Training School receives a grant of \$800 from the Government and a similar amount from the County Council. This was the first Training School established in the Province of Ontario for qualifying teachers who spoke the French language to teach the English language.

French and German Text Books.

The Council of Public Instruction in 1846 authorized a series of English Text-books for the Common schools of Upper Canada, but made no provision for Text-books in the French language. Dr. Ryerson's attention was called to this in 1856, as the following letter shows:—

CLEARVILLE, 25th Sept., 1856.

REV. SIR,—In the Townships of Dover East and West are two French schools, which use a series of French books, recommended by the Archbishop of Paris and other French dignitaries of the Church of Rome, and which are exclusively devoted to the teaching of the peculiar dogmas of that church. I write you to know whether any common school can be made sectarian when all the inhabitants of the section are agreed to its being such? Also, when it is necessary to use books in the French language, what series of books would you recommend?

Rev. E. Ryerson, D.D.,

I have, etc.,

Chief Superintendent, Toronto.

D. MILLS,

Local Supt., Co. of Kent.

To this letter the following reply was sent:—

8th October, 1856.

SIR,—I have the honor to state in reply to your letter of the 25th ult., that as there is no list of books prescribed or recommended for French schools, and as it may be presumed that the pupils attending them are for the most part, or altogether, Roman Catholics, I do not see that we can do anything in regard to the kind of books which are used in the few schools of French people in Upper Canada.

David Mills, Esq.,

I have, etc.,

Supt., Co. of Kent., Clearville.

E. RYERSON.

The Council of Public Instruction sought to remedy this, however, in 1868, by authorizing Text-books in Grammar, Geography Arithmetic and Reading in the French Language for French Schools, and in 1879, the Education Department adopted for the use of French Schools the Text-books used in mixed schools in the Province of Quebec. It was found by experience, however, that such books were not satisfactory. Some of them were not purely undenominational and were better suited for Separate Schools than for Public Schools.

Bi-Lingual Readers.

In 1888, the Minister of Education became aware that Bi-Lingual Readers, that is, French-English Readers, were used in the French Schools of the Province of New Brunswick. These books were prepared under the direction of the Education Department and were purely under denominational. He also learned that they were used in about 400 schools in the Maritime Provinces with great success. Believing that they would be useful in Ontario, they were on the 17th of October, 1889, formally authorized for the French Schools of the Province. A series of Bi-Lingual Readers for German Schools was also authorized the same year. All other Text-books in the French language were removed from the authorized list. This was the first practical step ever taken to overcome the difficulty with respect to Text-books in French Schools.

Complaints Respecting the Neglect of English in French Schools.

Just before the election of 1890 a systematic attempt was made by the Conservative press to show that the English language was entirely ignored in French schools, and that the Education Department was greatly to blame for allowing the children of French parents to grow up in ignorance of the English language. The evidence on which this complaint was founded, was mainly the reports of newspaper correspondents who claimed to have made a general tour of the French schools.

In order to ascertain the facts in the case, the Minister of Education appointed a Commission on the 13th of May, 1889, consisting of J. J. Tilley, Inspector of Model Schools; the Rev. D. D. McLeod, and the Rev. A. H. Raynar, M.A., Professor in Victoria University. The Commissioners made a thorough inspection of all the French and German schools in the Province of Ontario, particularly those of the Counties of Prescott, Russell, Essex and Kent, where the majority of the population had settled. The charges made by the opponents of the Government were found to be untrue by the Commissioners. On the 22nd of August they reported as follows:—

- (1) That some English is taught in every school.
- (2) That the Public School Readers have been introduced into every school.
- (3) That the pupils are usually well supplied with English Reading books.

(4) That in at least 12 schools the work done in English is much beyond the amount prescribed by the Education Department.

Recommendations of Commission.

The Commissioners in concluding their report made the following recommendations :—

(1) That a special school be established for the training of French teachers in the English language, and that such school be placed under teachers who can speak both English and French, and who are thoroughly competent to give instruction in those languages. Candidates on completing their course in this school should take the regular examination for Teachers' certificate in English, and only those who pass such examinations should receive a license to teach.

(2) That special teachers' institutes be held for the benefit of French teachers.

(3) That greater use be made of the oral or conversational method in teaching English.

(4) That a Bi-lingual set of Readers—French and English—be provided for the French schools.

(5) That the use of unauthorized Text-books in these schools be discontinued.

All the recommendations made by the Commissioners were adopted by the Education Department. The Bi-lingual Readers were authorized in October, 1889; arrangements for the establishment of the Training School were also made in 1889, and the school formally opened on the 12th January, 1890. Institutes for French teachers have been conducted at different periods since the report of the Commissioners; and all unauthorized Text-books have been removed from the schools.

Second Commission in May, 1893.

In order to ascertain the effect which the efforts made by the Department had upon the study of English, especially in the schools of Prescott and Russell, the Minister of Education reappointed the Commissioners of 1889 to make a second visit to the counties of Prescott and Russell, and to report such evidence of progress, if any, as they might find. After a period of four years it was thought the methods adopted for the better study of English would have borne some fruit. On the 9th of August, 1893,

the Commissioners presented their report. A few extracts are submitted :

When we compare the improved standing in English of the teachers now employed in the schools, with the standing of those employed four years ago, and when we remember that this improvement has been made chiefly during three years, which is the time since the first teachers went out from the Model School, and when we also take into account the eagerness with which trained teachers who can speak both languages are sought for by the people, and the general desire of French parents to have their children learn English, there can be no room to doubt that the very marked improvement of the past few years will be not only maintained but increased, and that within a few years the French children will know not only the French language but will also be able to read, speak and write the English language with considerable freedom and accuracy.

Examination of Schools.

The Plantagenet Model School for the training of French teachers was carefully inspected by us, and the students passed a most creditable examination. In English Grammar, Geography, History and Arithmetic the standing was quite equal to that in a good English school, and even in explaining words and phrases in English the students did exceedingly well.

Separate Schools Formed.

The schools visited this year were the same as those visited in 1889. Since that time, however, 27 of these schools have become Separate Schools. One probable reason for these numerous changes was the uneasiness excited amongst the French people by the agitation over their schools four years ago, and the fear lest their privileges might be interfered with.

It is but right to observe in this connection that we found the Separate Schools, to say the least, fully equal to the Public Schools in regard to the standing of their teachers and to the diligence and efficiency with which the English language is taught.

Standing of Schools.

It is gratifying to notice the decided advance made by the schools as a whole during the past four years.

This advance is clearly shown in the following comparison of the classification of the schools made in 1889 with that made in 1893 :

In 1889, 17 were classified as very satisfactory, 21 as schools in which fair progress was being made, and in 18 the pupils knew very little English.

In 1893, 30 are classified as very satisfactory, 15 as schools in which fair progress is being made, and 11 are classified as inferior in knowledge of English.

In a number of these schools the proficiency of the senior pupils in English was highly creditable, and in those in which the teacher was making use of proper methods of instruction, even the youngest children were being brought forward with marked success.

It only requires that the better methods now being used at the instance of the Department be persevered in. In all educational measures time is an essential element. And from what has been accomplished in the past four years the whole benefit of which has not yet been reaped, we may conclude that the continuance of these measures, and the use of such others as may yet

be necessary, will give to the people of these counties, schools which, as to efficiency in English, will be quite satisfactory.

Teachers Improved.

A second evidence of the advance made in connection with these schools is to be found in the decided improvement which has taken place in respect to the knowledge of English which the teachers possess and their competency to use it in the work of instruction.

In our report for 1889 it was stated that "of 69 teachers employed in the schools visited, only three had attended a High School and only two had received any training in either Model or Normal Schools in Ontario. One had a Second Class certificate, one a Third Class certificate, two had County Board certificates, 47 had District certificates, and 18 (of whom five were assistants) had permits granted by the Inspectors."

In 1893, 47 had attended the Model School at Plantagenet, one had attended the County Model School, four had received Normal School training, one had passed through the School of Pedagogy and only three were teaching on permits.

In 1889 the classification of the teachers, taking proficiency in the English language as the basis of classification, was: 26 good, 20 fair, and 19 not competent to teach English with any degree of efficiency.

In 1893, on the same basis of classification, 51 are classified as good (of these, 19 excellent), 11 as fair, 9 as inferior, and one as incompetent to teach English.

Supply of Text-Books.

Further evidence of the advance made in the schools may be gathered from the analysis of the summary of statistics given on page 29 of this report. All the schools are well supplied with English reading books, and the number of classes in these has increased from 177 in 1889 to 268 in 1893.

French Pupils Learning English.

Of the 3,640 French-speaking children on the roll, 3,581 are learning English, while of the 3,210 French children on the roll of 1889 only 2,484 were learning English. This shows in the number of children not learning English a reduction from 726 in 1889 to 59 in 1893, and of these 59 nearly all had attended school but a few weeks.

THE TEXT-BOOK QUESTION.

The Government is charged with wantonly and unnecessarily changing the Text-books in use in the Public and High Schools. A few facts will show the foundationless character of this charge.

(1) The first series of Readers used in the Public Schools of Upper Canada, known as the Irish National Readers, were authorized on the 27th October, 1846, and continued in use for twenty-two years until the Canadian Readers were authorized on the 4th January, 1868. This change was made by Dr. Ryerson eight years before he retired from office. The next change was made

in 1884 by the present Minister of Education. It will therefore be seen that from 1846 down to 1884, a period of thirty-eight years, there were but two changes in the Readers used in our Public Schools—one made by Dr. Ryerson and the other as above stated. It is true that two series of Readers were authorized in 1883, but as these were introduced into only a few schools, they practically effected no change in the use of those previously authorized and imposed no burdens upon the school population of the country.

Changes in other Text-Books.

Under the Council of Public Instruction during the last six years of Dr. Ryerson's time, or from 1868 to 1875 inclusive, forty-one new Text-books were added to the authorized list and nineteen struck off. These changes were mostly in Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, History and Science. That changes are necessary in these subjects no reasonable person will deny. A policy somewhat similar was pursued by the late Mr. Crooks, who added during the seven years of his administration thirty-four Text-books to the list and struck off thirty-six.

On the 31st of December, 1875, the last year of Dr. Ryerson's administration, there were fifty-five authorized Text-books in the fifteen subjects constituting a complete Public School course, and on the 31st of December, 1883, the last year of Mr. Crooks' administration there was fifty-three authorized Text-books covering the fifteen subjects of study in the Public School course. In some subjects the number authorized was so great as to be confusing to pupils and parents. For instance, in Grammar there were eleven different Text-books; in Arithmetic, four different Text-books; in Geography, nine Text-books; in History, five Text-books. In 1875 it required twenty-four Text-books at a cost of \$10.83 to complete the Public School course, in 1894 the Public School course can be completed with nine Text-books at a cost of \$4.06.

Evils of too many Text-Books.

Owing to the constant changes of teachers and their preference for particular Text-books on the course it not infrequently happened that a teacher taking charge of a school, ordered new books in many of the subjects in which more than one was authorized although to all intents and purposes the Text-book discarded was just as good as the one which the pupils were ordered to purchase. This was no doubt a source of irritation and expense, and

in order to mitigate the evils which it produced an amendment was made to the School Act in 1881 which provided that,

"Any authorized Text-book in actual use in any Public or Model School may be changed by the teacher of such school for any other authorized Text-book in such subject, on the written instruction of the Inspector provided always such change is made at the beginning of the school year, and at least six months after such approval has been given.—44 V. c. 30. s. 12."

The effect of this amendment was to place upon the trustees and the Inspector the responsibility of all changes in the use of Text-books made in any school. As this, however, did not prevent the evils complained of, the present Minister of Education resolved upon the reduction of the Text-book list to one book in each subject, and thus render all change impossible, unless a new Text-book was authorized by the Department. The effect of this change will be apparent from the following table:—

Number of Text-books authorized on 31st Dec., 1875	55
Ditto	1883 53
Ditto	1893 9

As the subjects of Agriculture, Botany and Physics are optional and cannot be introduced except by resolution of the trustees, and by the approval of the Inspector, they are not included in the above list.

Cost of Text-Books.

The following comparison of the size and cost of the Readers submitted to the Department in 1883, and the Ontario Readers now used, may be instructive:—

	Pages.	Cost.	Cents per 100 pages.
Gage's	752	\$1 31	17½
Royal	972	1 50	15½
Royal Canadian	955	1 80	18½
Ontario Readers	976	1 35	13½

The average price of the three series discarded is \$1.53; the price of the new series is \$1.35, shewing a difference of eighteen cents in favor of the new series.

Arbitration as to Cost.

Under the agreement with the publishers, the Education Department has the right to submit to arbitration every book on the authorized list in order to ascertain if any reduction can be

made in the price of publication, while leaving the publisher a reasonable profit. So much had been said with regard to the cost of Text-books that the Minister of Education felt it to be his duty to act upon that clause of the agreement authorising the arbitration.

On the 27th May, 1889, the Minister of Education appointed James Bain, jr., Librarian of the Public Library of the City of Toronto, as arbitrator on behalf of the Department; the publishers appointed Richard Brown, wholesale book manufacturer, and the Chancellor of Ontario, appointed His Honor, Edward Morgan, Junior Judge of the County of York, as third arbitrator.

After a session of fourteen days, and the examination of 21 witnesses, the arbitrators reported against the reduction in the price, of any of the Text-books used in the Public and High Schools with the exception of one, viz., the High School Drawing Course. The reduction in this case recommended, was from 20 cents per copy to 15 cents. This report it must be remembered included all the Text-books in use in Public and High Schools with the exception of the Readers, which were referred to the arbitrators subsequently.

Extract from Arbitrators' Report.

The following extract from the arbitrators' report is worthy of notice:—

An examination into the prices charged in the United States for school books of a kind almost identical with those forming the subject of this reference has satisfied us that the prices of Canadian school books are far below the prices obtained in the United States, and that the Education Department of Ontario has exercised extreme care in dealing with each book as to the retail price thereof, so that the public have obtained the books at lower prices than could have been obtained under any other system than the system of authorization now adopted by the Department, and this system while it fully protects the public and secures low priced school books, appears to be reasonably fair to the publisher.

Of the school books issued by American and Canadian publishers, with respect to which the difference in price in favor of the Canadian book is most strongly marked, may be mentioned:

WILLIAMS' COMPOSITION.—Canadian price 50 cents; American price 75 cents.

HIGH SCHOOL GERMAN GRAMMAR.—Canadian price 75 cents; American price \$1.50.

HIGH SCHOOL GEOGRAPHY.—Canadian wholesale price 75 cents; United States wholesale price \$1.10.

PUBLIC SCHOOL GEOGRAPHY.—Canadian 190 pages, wholesale price 56 cents; United States 121 pages, wholesale price 76 cents; and many others.

In view of these circumstances and inasmuch as many of the books referred to us are sold at profits below what is usually obtained by the trade, the undersigned would respectfully submit that if it is deemed inexpedient by the Education Department to increase the price of said books, the privilege of publication now enjoyed by the respective publishers should not be disturbed for at least one year from the date of this reference.

We feel it to be our duty to the various publishers, to mention that notwithstanding the fact that many of the books, in the schedule have not been yielding even fair profits, all of said books, especially the High School and Public School geographies are up to a very high standard of excellence as to binding, typography, illustrations and other matters that go to the make-up of a well published book and are fully equal in these respects to the school publications in the United States and in the Mother Country.

Other Comparisons with the United States.

Previous to 1883, several of the Text-books used in the High Schools were imported from the United States without any special arrangement with the publishers. Nearly all of these books are now produced in Canada. The following statement shows the prices in Canada and the United States :—

	United States price.	Authorized price.
Ayres' Orthoepist.....	\$1 00	\$ 35
Ayres' Verbalist.....	1 00	35
Structure of English Prose.....	1 75	1 00
Harkness' Latin Grammar.....	1 50	1 00
McKay's Elements of Euclid.....	1 25	75
Allen & Greenough's Latin Grammar..	1 50	1 00
Leighton's First Steps in Latin.....	1 50	1 00
Goodwin's Greek Grammar.....	2 25	1 25
White's First Lessons in Greek.....	1 50	1 00
High School Physics.....	1 50	1 00
High School German Grammar.....	1 50	1 00
Baldwin's School Management.....	1 50	75

Arbitrations Respecting Readers.

By the contract made with the publishers of the Readers, the Education Department had the power, at the expiration of five years from the date of that contract, to consider by arbitration whether the price of the Readers could be reduced. It was expected at the time the contract was made, in 1884, that there might possibly be such a reduction in the cost of paper and printing materials as might justify the Department in this course.

Accordingly, the Department arranged for the appointment of the same arbitrators in the case of the Readers as adjudicated with regard to the price of the other text books.

After due investigation as to cost of paper and binding and printing, the arbitrators reported, on the 13th day of June, 1891, that they could not authorize any reduction in the price of the First, Second, or Third Readers; in the case of the Fourth Reader, they held that the price fixed by the Department, in 1884, might properly, having regard to the cost of production, be reduced from fifty to forty-five cents. At this latter price the Fourth Reader has been sold since the date of the award.

Result of Two Arbitrations.

All the Text-books authorized by the Education Department have now been submitted to arbitration, the price of everything that enters into the cost of producing them considered, and the testimony of experts taken. The arbitrators were men of ability and standing, the Chairman of the Board being Judge Morgan, one of the junior judges of the County of York. In the first arbitration it was seen that the only reduction effected was a matter of five cents per copy in the case of the High School Drawing Books; and in the second arbitration a reduction of five cents in the case of the Fourth Reader. The comparisons given above show how much more cheaply the same book is sold under the regulations of the Education Department than in the open market in the United States, uncontrolled by any departmental regulations.

Text Book Policy of the Education Department

The policy of the Education Department, with regard to text books, may be briefly summarized as follows:

- (1) *One Text-book in each subject of the Public School course.*

This has now been accomplished, as already stated.

- (2) *To control and regulate the price of Text-books.*

In the United States, where no power exists to regulate the price of Text-books, the large publishers have formed a gigantic combine, with a capital of \$6 000,000, and practically fix prices to suit themselves. Such a combine is not possible in Ontario.

- (3) *To encourage our own teachers to undertake the authorship of all Text-books.*

It is universally admitted by the best educationists that no person is so competent to prepare a Text-book in any subject as the

person who has had experience in teaching that subject. This is particularly true of the Text-books required for Public and High School work. Admitting then the qualifications of the teacher, who so competent to meet the wants of Canadian pupils as the teacher trained under our own system, and therefore, other things being equal, our own teachers should have the preference. In 1883, out of fifty-three Text-books used in our Public Schools, only nineteen were the exclusive production of the teachers of the Province. Now, every Text-book in use in the Public Schools has been produced by our own teachers, or has been prepared under their immediate supervision.

The authorized list of High School Text-books has also been considered from a similar standpoint. Out of 131 books on the authorized list, on 31st December, 1883, 101 were the product of foreign authors; on the list of 1893, only 5 are the product of foreign authors.

(4) *To manufacture all Text-books in the Province.*

This has been practically accomplished. Every Text-book used in the Public Schools of Ontario, with the exception of a few used in mixed French and German Schools, is now manufactured in Ontario. Out of 53 Text-books on the Public School list of 1883, six were imported; now none on the general Public School list is imported. Out of 131 Text-books on the High School list of the same year, 81 were imported already manufactured, and two were imported in sheets; now, of the 25 on the High School list, one is imported bound, one imported in sheets and bound here, one book half imported and the other half printed here, and 22 are wholly produced in the Province.

It is gratifying to notice the favor with which the Ontario text books are received by the educational authorities in some of the other provinces. For instance, our Public School History of England and Canada is authorized in Manitoba; our High School History of England and Canada is authorized in Quebec, Manitoba, and the North-West Territories; our first Latin book is authorized in Manitoba; our High School German Grammar is authorized in Quebec and Nova Scotia, and extensively used in the United States; our High School Book-keeping is authorized in Quebec, Manitoba, and the North-West Territories; McLellan's Applied Psychology, authorized for the School of Pedagogy, is also authorized in Quebec, and extensively used in the United States; our High School Botany is authorized in New Brunswick; our Public School Drawing Course, and Public School Geography, are authorized in New Brunswick.

(5) Cost of Text-books.

Under the system which the Department has adopted for inspecting the Text-books as they leave the hands of the printer and binder, the public is reasonably well protected against inferior workmanship, which, in the case of a school book, might result in great loss to the people. In the hands of even the most careful child, and under the eye of the most watchful teacher, the best bound Text-books do not last any too long. I believe that in the quality of binding alone, a large saving has been effected. By means of this inspection the Department also ascertains the number of books produced annually, and an average extending over four or five years of the annual production might fairly be taken as evidence of the cost of Text-books to the people of the Province. Calculated in this way, on the basis of four years, it cost the people of Ontario an average of 32½ cents per child per annum for Text-books in the Public Schools during the last four years.

That this estimate must be reasonably accurate is shown by the cost of providing Text-books for the Provincial Model Schools. The average cost for the Toronto Model School during the last four years was 52 cents per pupil. In the estimate for Ontario and for the Provincial Model Schools are not included ordinary supplies, such as note-books, pencils, etc.

(6) To cover the work of each form with one Text-book.

Under the system in operation before 1893, two or three books were sometimes necessary to cover the work required by the course of study in one form or in one subject. Although the Reading Course consisted nominally of five readers, as a matter of practice, however, a sequel to the Second Reader was in use in many schools, and a Sixth Reader was sometimes considered necessary to complete the work of the Fifth Form. In addition to this, the examination in Reading required a knowledge of the principles of elocution, for which another book was necessary. Then, difficult points in the Reading lessons had to be explained, and historical references cleared up; for this purpose literature notes were required.

In order, therefore, to meet the requirements of the Department in Reading, the pupil would require to purchase under the old Regulations the following Text-books:

(a) Fifth Reader.....	\$0 60
(b) Lewis' How to Read.....	0 75
(c) Notes on Literature.....	0 50
Total.....	\$1 85

Under the new Regulations the same ground is covered by the High School Reader at 60 cents; thus effecting a saving of \$1.25 to each pupil, and this for 13,370 pupils in the Fifth Form means **\$16,712** to parents and guardians.

Text Books in History.

Similarly in History, under the old Regulations, the pupil would be required to purchase:

(a) Creighton's History of England.....	\$0 30
(b) Jeffers' History of Canada.....	0 30

or two books at 95 cents to fit him for passing the Entrance Examination in History. Under the new regulations the whole course in History is covered by the Public School History at 30 cents, or a saving of 30 cents to each pupil, and this for 88,934 pupils in the Fourth Form means **\$26,680**.

Drawing and Writing.

There has also been a great reduction in the number of Drawing books required for the course as well as in the cost per book. Before 1883 the authorized Drawing book cost 15 cents per copy and the series consisted of eleven numbers; the present Drawing course consists of six numbers and is sold at five cents per copy. There are 297,723 pupils in the Public Schools who are required by Regulations to take up this subject, and at ten cents for each pupil the saving would be **\$29,772**.

A corresponding reduction has been made in the Writing books. The old copy book in use ten years ago cost ten cents; the copy book now in use costs six cents, and after July, 1894, will be reduced to five cents per number. As Writing is required for 297,723 pupils, the saving at four cents per pupil would be **\$11,908**.

Taking these four subjects, viz.: Reading, History, Drawing, and Writing, the saving to the Province of Ontario would amount to **\$85,073**. In the case of Drawing and Writing the reduc-

tion is a clear annual saving to the country. In the case of the other books, the annual saving depends partly upon the durability of the books and the number of pupils promoted from the Third to the Fourth and Fifth Forms.

High School Text-Books.

In the case of High Schools there has been a similar adaptation of the Text-books to the course of study as well as a substantial reduction of prices in many instances.

The following table shows the amount saved to the pupils in each subject in all the forms of the High Schools on the basis of attendance in 1892, as the result of consolidating Text-books and reducing prices, that is, providing every pupil purchases one book in each subject.

Subject.	No. of Pupils in Subject.	Saving per Pupil.	Amount Saved.
Reading.....	19176	\$1 25	\$23,970 00
Composition and Orthoëpy .	22525	80	18,020 00
History	22328	30	6,698 40
Geography	22118	25	5,529 30
Arithmetic	21869	90	19,682 10
Algebra	22229	15	3,334 35
Trigonometry.....	1154	25	288 50
Commercial Course.....	16700	95	15,865 00
Drawing	16980	50	8,490 00
Chemistry	3710	55	2,040 50
Physics	6601	50	3,300 50
Botany	6189	25	1,547 25
Greek	1070	1 60	1,712 00
Latin	9006	1 50	13,509 00
French	10398	13	1,351 74
German	2796	50	1,398 00
Total.....			\$126,736 84

HIGHER EDUCATION.

Next in importance to the Elementary School System of the Province come the High Schools and Collegiate Institutes. At different times the Mowat Government has amended the High Schools Act and revised the Course of Study for High Schools, the effect of which has been greatly to increase their usefulness and efficiency.

In 1871 the number of pupils in attendance at the High Schools was 7,490, and in 1892 the number had increased to 22,837. It has been said that the aid granted to the High Schools is excessive compared with the aid given to Public Schools. Notwithstanding this, the policy of the Government shows that in proportion to the number of pupils enrolled, the Public School grant has been steadily increasing and the High School grant decreasing. For instance, in 1872 the grant per pupil enrolled in the Public School was 45 cents, and in 1892, 56 cents or an increase of 25 per cent. In the case of High Schools the grant per pupil enrolled in 1872 was \$9.14, and in 1892, \$4.38, or a reduction of about one-half. During the same time the pupils' attendance at Public Schools increased only 7 per cent, and in High Schools the increase was 186 per cent. Moreover, it should be observed that under the policy of the present administration High School pupils bear a much larger proportion of the cost of their education than they did twenty years ago. In 1871, the receipts from fees from High School pupils amounted to \$18,985, and in 1892 they amounted to \$97,273.

Unless High Schools are maintained at their present efficiency, inasmuch as nearly every teacher employed in the Public Schools receives his training in the High School, the Government would be under the necessity of establishing additional Normal Schools maintained entirely at the expense of the Public Treasury. The whole grant paid to High Schools would not maintain more than four Normal Schools, and no one would pretend to argue that so far as the Province of Ontario is concerned its School System would be improved by such a change.

Toronto University.

The improvement of the Public and High Schools has had a great effect upon the Provincial University, and indeed upon all the Universities of the Province. In 1882 the students in the Arts course at the Provincial University numbered 342; in 1893, they numbered 852, besides 280 Medical students, or a total of 1,132. It is doubtful if any University on the Continent, or the School System of any State or Province, can furnish a better record of development than these figures indicate.

School of Practical Science.

The only School of Science for instruction in Mining, Engineering, the Mechanical and Manufacturing Arts is the one created by

Statute at the instance of the present Government in 1873. The object of this school is to enable the young men of Ontario to fit themselves to be architects, engineers or land surveyors. The importance of a knowledge of architecture in a country where so many large public buildings are being erected, cannot be overestimated. The same observation applies to Engineering whether for mechanical, electrical or hydraulic purpose. It is also important that the education of the young men of Ontario should be diversified. The School of Science, like the School of Agriculture, gives facilities for such diversity. Within the last ten years the school has been greatly enlarged, and over \$100,000 has been expended on the erection of new buildings and their equipment. The teaching staff has been increased from two Professors to eleven Professors and Lecturers, and the number of students has increased from eighteen in 1882 to one hundred and forty-three in 1893. In connection with the school there has been established a course of Mining, Metallurgy and Assaying. The object of this course is to assist in the development of the Great Mining industries of the Province. Two thirds of the students in attendance are from the rural districts and represent 26 different counties.

Government Grants to Education

The gross amount expended by the Education Department for all educational purposes since 1867 was \$12,372,922. Of this sum \$6,229,410 were divided among the Public, Separate and other schools, to meet the annual expenditure for teachers' salaries and other purposes; \$2,157,261 were spent for the training and examination of teachers of Public Schools, at Normal Schools, County Model Schools and Teachers' Institutes; and for the inspection of schools, \$2,092,570 were paid directly for the support of High Schools, and \$106,576 indirectly for the benefit of High Schools in the way of inspection and the training of High School teachers; \$992,509 were paid to superannuated teachers, and \$734,596 were paid in aid of technical education.

The following Table shows the grants made by the Education Department since 1867, at intervals of five years:—

	1867.	1872.	1877.	1882.	1887.	1892.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Grants to pub. schools						
Poor Schools, and						
Separate Schools..	172,000 00	204,758 00	252,044 00	255,988 00	261,956 00	273,293 00
Grant per pupil en-						
rolled	43	45	51	54	53	56
Cost of education per						
pupil	3 67	4 85	6 26	6 42	7 59	8 40
Training of teachers						
for Public Schools..	17,000 00	25,851 00	45,060 00	55,238 00	53,850 00	58,765 00
Grants to high schools						
and Collegiate In-						
stitutes.....	53,691 00	76,861 00	77,199 00	84,404 00	90,396 00	100,000 00
Grant per pupil en-						
rolled	9 43	9 14	8 36	6 83	5 18	4 38
Cost of education per						
pupil.....	21 80	26 36	37 24	27 56	28 38	30 48
Training of teachers						
for High Schools.					1,893 00	6,125 00
Grant to Technical						
education and Me-						
chanics' Institutes.	1,610 00	13,707 00	22,771 00	36,196 00	37,943 00	64,374 00
Cost of administra-						
tion of the Educa-						
tion department in-						
cluding depository.	18,307 00	22,705 00	29,452 00	23,709 00	21,187 00	19,176 00
Superan. of teachers.	4,200 00	11,945 00	35,489 00	51,000 00	58,295 00	63,751 00

A Few Comparisons.

The average amount paid per annum by the Government of Mr. Sandfield Macdonald for all educational purposes was \$295,962; the average amount paid during the last 22 years was \$510,403, or an increase of 73 per cent. During the administration of Mr. Sandfield Macdonald, the average cost of Civil Government for administering the Education Department was \$14,442 per annum, or 5 per cent. of the average expenditure for all educational purposes. During the last 22 years, the cost of Civil Government for administering the Education Department was \$19,840, or 3 per cent. of the whole amount of money expended. The grants to Public and Separate Schools rose from a yearly average of \$167,540, during the Sandfield Macdonald period, to a yearly average of \$258,394 during the Mowat régime; the grant to poor schools rose from \$5,590 in 1871, to \$31,406 in 1892.

In 1871, we had but one Normal School, now we have two; in 1872 we had no County Model Schools, now we have 59; in 1871 we had no School of Pedagogy, now we have one; in 1871 we had no Art Schools for Mechanics, now we have eight, besides the School of Science; in 1871 we had no properly organized Teachers'

The following grants to Public, Separate and High Schools from 1871-1893, shows the liberality of the Mowat Government towards education during this last twenty-two years:

(Including Incorporated Villages and Towns, but not Cities.)

Salaries of Teachers.

K

	Male Teachers, per month	Female Teachers, per month.
Illinois.....	\$53.30	\$43.48
Maine.....	34.99	17.56
Massachusetts.....	118.07	48.17
Michigan.....	47.22	33.26
Ohio.....	33.00	29.00
Pennsylvania.....	40.00	31.09
Ontario.....	35.35	24.34

A comparison of the cost to the country of the education of each pupil is equally satisfactory, as the following table will show:—

Cost per Pupil.

Ohio.....	\$15.98
Massachusetts.....	22.60
Michigan.....	14.70
New York.....	16.80
United States.....	17.22
Ontario.....	8.40

SCRIPTURE READINGS.

Having regard to the importance of religious instruction, the old Council of Public Instruction in 1846, sanctioned, for the schools of Upper Canada, the Scripture extracts authorized by the Irish National Board—a volume similar in many respects to the Scripture readings authorized by the Education Department. As these Readings had to be purchased by the trustees, their use was very limited. In the schools of Great Britain at the present day select readings from the Scriptures are very generally used instead of the whole Bible. Sometimes these selections are read by the pupils themselves and sometimes the teacher reads from them the lessons of the day. The Council of Public Instruction, was evidently impressed with the importance of religious education, for, in addition to sanctioning the Scripture Readings already referred to, they promulgated the following resolutions:—

“With a view to secure the Divine blessing, and to impress upon the pupils the importance of religious duties, and their entire dependence on their Maker, the Council of Public Instruction recommended that the daily exercises of each Public school be opened and closed by reading a portion of Scripture and by prayer. The Lord's prayer alone, or the forms of prayer hereto annexed, may be used, or any other prayer preferred by the trustees or master of each school. But the Lord's Prayer shall form part of the opening exercise, and the Ten Commandments be taught to all the pupils, and be repeated at least once a week. Any portion of Scripture shall be read without comment or explanation, but no pupil shall be compelled to be pres-

ent at these exercises against the wish of his parent or guardian, expressed in writing to the master of the school."

Provision was also made whereby the clergy of any persuasion could give religious instruction to the children of their own denomination after or before school hours.

The Bible Optional.

The course agreed upon then was one which rendered optional the reading of the Bible in school. The trustees could forbid its use altogether if they saw fit. This state of affairs was not considered satisfactory to the religious bodies of the country, and in their church courts resolutions were moved from time to time calling the attention of the Government to what, to them, appeared to be a radical defect in our system of education, their contention being that the subject of religious instruction was of paramount importance, and that the use of the Bible in school should not depend upon the will of any board of trustees. Resolutions to this effect were passed by several of the leading Protestant denominations, and in order to bring the matter to an issue, a joint deputation from the Episcopalian, Presbyterian, and Methodist Churches waited on the Attorney-General, on the 23rd of October, 1882. The deputation consisted of the following:—Bishop Hellmuth, Provost Body, Rev. G. B. Kirkpatrick, Rev. J. Middleton, Rev. J. P. Lewis, Rev. W. S. Rainsford, Rev. Canon Bell, Rev. John Langtry, Rev. Canon Dixon, Mr. W. Y. Pettit, Hon. G. W. Allan, Rev. Dr. Nelles, Rev. Dr. Sanderson, Rev. W. Williams (president of the London Conference), Dr. Withrow (in place of Dr. Sutherland, President of the Toronto Conference, who was unavoidably absent), Rev. Dr. Cochrane (Moderator of the Presbyterian Assembly), Rev. Walter Inglis (Moderator of the Synod of Hamilton and London), Rev. John Laing (Dundas), Dr. Macdonald (Hamilton), Rev. John Smith, Rev. J. M. Cameron, Rev. W. T. McMullin, Rev. John Thompson, Rev. P. F. McLeod, Rev. G. M. Milligan, Rev. Robert Wallace and Mr. James Brown.

Bible Readings to be Selected.

At a preliminary meeting of the conference, held prior to the interview with the Attorney-General, the following resolution was adopted, which was submitted to the Attorney-General, as the views of the deputation:

"That this conference pledges itself to press upon the Attorney-General the making of the reading of the Holy Scriptures by the children and teacher, together with the prescribed prayers issued by the Department, an obligatory exercise at the opening of the Public schools of Ontario, the passages of Holy Scripture to be read each day, being prescribed by the Department in conformity with the recommendation of the committee of this conference, or some other representatives of the various churches of Ontario, regard being had in all cases to the provisions of the Consolidated Public Schools Act, Victoria 37, cap. 28, sec. 142, providing that any parent who has conscientious objection shall be entitled to withdraw the child from such instruction; and that this conference press upon the Government the necessity for a return to the Scriptural and moral instruction contained in the first series of national readers, issued by the Educational Department for use in the Public schools of Ontario, or of some similar Scriptural instruction."

In addressing the Attorney-General in regard to this resolution, Dr. Nelles stated: "It has been prepared with great care, and we have spent quite a

number of hours upon it in order that the phraseology might be put in the best form and most likely to secure the object we have in view, and at the same time protect the conscience of those who may differ from us. * * * I think it will be found to express the wishes and feelings of not only the ministers, but also the laymen of the Methodist Church of Canada." Dr. Cochrane (Presbyterian) said: "The whole church in Canada is all but unanimous for the introduction of the Bible in the Public schools. Provost Body (Church of England) said: "The Synod of the diocese of Toronto were quite unanimous, and the resolutions had been passed without a dissenting voice. They simply ask that the prayers should be said, and that reading of a portion of Scripture shall be made obligatory and not left simply to the trustees."

This resolution called for five things: (1) That the reading of the Scriptures and prayers be made obligatory; (2) that the passages to be read be prescribed by the Education Department; (3) that these selections be made in conformity with the recommendation of this conference or some other representatives of the various churches of Ontario; (4) that the conscientious scruples of parents and children be respected; (5) that selections from the Scriptures be introduced into school readers.

Furthermore, it is obvious from the remarks made by the members of the deputation that they did not regard the preparation of a book of selected passages as a mutilation of the Bible.

Views of the Teachers Association.

The same question was taken up at a meeting of the Teachers' Provincial Association in Toronto, in 1883, and the two following resolutions adopted:

1. That the reading of selected portions of Scripture as a part of the regular daily exercises of the school, would be material aid to teachers in the discharge of their duties in respect to such moral training.

2. That the Education Department do make a suitable selection of Scripture reading for the schools under its charge.

The president of the association, A. McMurchy, head master of the Collegiate Institute, in his address to the teachers present, recommended "that the Education Department make selections from the Bible for the use of schools."

Acting on these suggestions, the Minister of Education prepared such selections from the Scriptures as were thought most suitable for school purposes, and submitted them for revision to a joint meeting of the committee appointed by the different denominations that had taken up the question of religious instruction at the annual meetings of their ecclesiastical courts. By this meeting they were referred to a sub-committee, consisting of Ven. Archdeacon Boddy, Rev. Provost Body, Rev. John Burton, D.D., Rev. Dr. Dewart, Rev. Dr. Laing, Rev. H. D. Powis, and Rev. Dr. Sutherland. They were finally authorized and supplied gratuitously to the Public and High schools, and have since been authorized by the Board of Education of Manitoba, for use in the Protestant schools of that Province.

INTERFERENCE OF ARCHBISHOP LYNCH.

It is said that the Scripture readings were suggested by Archbishop Lynch, with a view to secure the complete expulsion of the Bible from the Public schools. This charge is denied by the Archbishop himself in a letter to the *Mail* of the 16th of June, in these words: "With respect to the book of

Bible extracts issued by the Minister of Education, we did not think of it, much less suggest it." The proofs of the selections were sent to each member of the committee appointed to consider this question, and to Archbishop Lynch. They were then revised by the committee of the Protestant churches already referred to, and were subsequently published without any alteration at the hands of the Archbishop, or at his suggestion, or at the suggestion of any member of his church. In regard to the Lord's Prayer, His Grace has publicly stated that he suggested the change of the word "which" to "who." That was the only change made, and that change is supported by the authority of the American section of the Committee on the Revision of the New Testament. But why refer them to him at all? The answer to this is easy. The Public schools of Ontario are mixed schools, attended by 50,000 Roman Catholic children. To make the reading of the Scriptures obligatory, was a great change in the regulations. Was there anything unreasonable, then, that their representative should be consulted when the representatives of other denominations were consulted? If the Public schools of Ontario were Protestant schools, or if His Grace was consulted as to the method of religious instruction to be imparted in the schools that have taken advantage of the law, and have established Protestant Separate schools, the case would be very different. The question the Department had to settle was not how much religious instruction should be prescribed for the Protestant schools under its care, but how much could be prescribed without destroying the un-denominational character of our Public school system, and as a maximum, what was recommended by the deputation referred to, has been taken.

Opinion of the Toronto Mail.

The *Toronto Mail*, which is not slow to criticise the Ontario Government, in noticing the publication of the Scripture readings soon after they were authorized, said:

"The Minister of Education is to be congratulated upon having adopted for use in the common schools a series of readings from the Old and New Testaments, together with a brief form of prayer. The objections to the introduction of the Bible in the schools raised by many laymen and by not a few ministers, were undoubtedly of great weight. * * * The extracts adopted in this compilation are such as Christians of every denomination have ever agreed to accept as the plain word of God. * * * The work has been prepared with the greatest care and cannot fail to commend itself to parents."

The sub-committee appointed to revise the work, stated: "That in their opinion, a substantial advance has been made by the requirement of Biblical reading in the schools, and we are gratified to witness the general acceptance of the principle of the necessity of the moral and religious element in education."

Revised Edition.

As objections had been taken to the Scripture Readings mainly on the ground that they did not indicate the part of the Bible from which the selections were taken, and that in many instances intervening verses were omitted, the Minister of Education submitted them to the revision of the Committee in charge of the first edition.

On the 21st of December, 1887, the Committee submitted the following report :—

"The undersigned have the honor to submit for the approval of the Education Department the accompanying selections from the sacred scriptures for use in the Public and High Schools of the Province in the earnest hope that they may be found helpful in imbuing the minds of our youth in the great truths of the Christian faith."

(Signed)—W. Caven, D.D., Chairman ; S. J. Boddy, M.A. ; C. W. E. Body, M.A., D.C.L. ; John Burton, B.D. ; John H. Castle, D.D. ; E. H. Dewart, D.D. ; A. Sutherland, D.D. ; Hamilton Cassels, B.A.

This report was adopted by the Education Department, and in addition to the sanction of the Scripture Readings, it was recommended :—"That verses from the daily Scripture lessons be written on the blackboard and committed to memory by the pupils, and that on every suitable occasion the authority of the Bible be invoked for the regulation of their conduct, and its precepts be cited as the safest guide for life and duty."

BRITISH AND CANADIAN HISTORY.

Ever since the establishment of our School System the subject of British History has formed part of the course of study. The place that the Text-book should hold in connection with this course was left almost entirely to the teacher, but as a matter of practice, was usually limited to the Fourth and Fifth Forms, chiefly the latter. When an Entrance Examination was prescribed for High Schools, the course in British History was defined and an examination for entrance made compulsory. This course in the Fourth Form was as follows :—

"History—Leading events in British and Canadian History."

Under the heading of "Special Directions," the following instructions were given to teachers with regard to this subject :—

"History—Outlines of British History—Outlines of Canadian History generally, with particular attention to the events subsequent to 1841. The Municipal institutions of Ontario and the Federal form of the Dominion Government."

By the establishment of a Leaving Examination in Public Schools, some slight changes were made in the course of study for the Fourth Form. The only one to which public attention has been called, however, was the change made in British History.

Canadian History First made Compulsory.

Up to 1886 the study of Canadian History was optional in the Public Schools of Ontario. By the regulations of that year it was made compulsory and all pupils taking the Entrance examination were required to pass in that subject.

In order to divide the work of a complete course between the Fourth and Fifth forms it was proposed to drop the examination in British History in the Fourth form, leaving the subject to be taught orally by the teachers as heretofore. The regulation as amended read as follows:—

“History—Leading events in Canadian History—Oral teaching of British History.”

The directions to the teacher were also amended to read as follows:—

“History—the outlines of Canadian History generally, with particular attention to the events subsequent to 1841. The Municipal Institutions of Ontario and the Federal Form of the Dominion Government. The outlines of British History shall also be taught without a Text-book, but there will be no questions in British History at the High School Entrance examination.”

In order to prevent all possible danger from the omission of the

Instruction to Inspectors.

examination, the Minister of Education, in a circular to the Inspectors, dated Toronto, 3rd August, 1893, in which the changes proposed in the regulations were set forth, instructed them as follows:—

“(1)—High School Entrance Examination. The examination on History will be in Canadian History alone. No questions will be set in British History. The Inspector shall see, however, that the subject is taught orally and shall report any case of negligence to the Board of Trustees.”

By this regulation it was the policy of the Government to limit the attention of the pupils in the Fourth form mainly to the History of Canada, and in the meantime to give such instruction orally, to the pupils, in British History, as would prepare them for the more intelligent use of the Text-book, or perhaps incite them to private reading later on

British History not Omitted.

The subject was not omitted from the course, as is alleged, and the Inspector was specially required where there was evidence of

its neglect to report the matter to the Board of School Trustees. When the pupils passed into the Fifth form then British History was to receive their undivided attention. By this division it was thought the work in both forms could be better done, and that greater attention could be paid to the other subjects on the Course of Study.

The opponents of the Government used this change to raise the cry of disloyalty against the Government and also to create the impression that by abandoning the examination the subject of British History would be neglected in Public Schools.

The charge of disloyalty could have no effect, inasmuch as the study of British History was continued, the examination alone being postponed, and the time in the interval being given more fully to Canadian History. The man who is loyal to Canada cannot be disloyal to Great Britain. In order, however, to guard against any possible neglect in the study of the subject, the Department restored the examination for the Entrance, and so informed the Inspectors in the following circular:—

(Circular 37.)

TO INSPECTORS AND TEACHERS.

The requirements regarding history for the Fourth Form of the Public Schools, as adopted August 3rd, 1893, were as follows:

"The outlines of Canadian History generally, with particular attention to the events subsequent to 1841. The municipal institutions of Ontario and the Federal form of the Dominion Government. The outlines of British History shall also be taught without a Text-book; but there will be no questions in British History at the High School Entrance examination."

This has been amended by the substitution of the following regulation:

The outlines of Canadian history generally, with particular attention to the events subsequent to 1841. The municipal institutions of Ontario, and the Federal form of the Dominion Government. The outlines of British history shall also be taught; *there will be suitable questions in British and Canadian history at the High School Entrance examination.*

It will be noticed that the amendment makes no change in the course required to be taken up in the Fourth form, and where the regulations have been followed by teachers, no addition is made to the work of the pupils. It was feared, however, that without questions in British history at the Entrance Examination, the subject might be slighted. The questions at the examination will correspond with the course made obligatory last August.

JOHN MILLAR,
Deputy Minister.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT,
Toronto, January 12th, 1894.

Growth of the School System.

A few evidences of the progress made during the last ten years are tabulated for convenient reference :

	1882. \	1892.
<i>Elementary Schools.</i>		
No. of Public (including Separate) Schools	5,203	5,889
Pupils enrolled	471,512	485,670
Average attendance	214,176	253,830
Government grants	\$255,938	\$273,293
Amount paid for teachers' salaries	\$2,144,448	\$2,752,629
Maps and apparatus	\$15,583	\$40,003
Sites and buildings	\$341,918	\$427,321
No. of maps used	39,372	52,116
No. of pupils studying Arithmetic	419,557	470,813
" " Geography	280,517	334,947
" " Grammar and Composition	209,184	297,331
" " Physiology and Temperance	33,926	171,594
" " Drawing	176,432	435,239
" " British and Canadian History	150,989	253,956
Number of teachers	6,857	8,480
" 1st class certificates	246	261
" 2nd class certificates	2,169	3,047
" 3rd class certificates	3,471	4,299
" other certificates	971	873
Number trained in Normal Schools	1,873	3,038
Average salary, male	\$415	\$421
" female	\$269	\$297
No. pupils who passed Entrance examination	4,371	8,427
" Leaving examination		300
No. of trees planted on Arbor Day	Not estab'd	14,489
<i>Teachers' Institutes.</i>		
No. of Institutes	62	69
No. of teachers in attendance	4,395	8,142
Amount paid for libraries	\$453	\$1,172
<i>County Model Schools.</i>		
No. of County Model Schools	46	59
No. of teachers in training	882	1,283
<i>Text Books.</i>		
No. text books used in Public School course of study	53	10
" " High " "	131	25
No. not produced in Canada	83	2½
<i>High Schools.</i>		
No. High Schools	88	93
No. Collegiate Institutes	16	35
No. of High School buildings erected since 1882		*45

*Additions were also made to 25 High School Buildings.

No. of teachers.....	332	522
Receipts from fees	\$29,270	\$97,273
Receipts from all sources	\$373,150	\$793,812
Expended in sites and buildings.....	\$19,361	\$91,108
No. of pupils.....	12,348	22,837
No. matriculated.....	272	471
No. who left school for agriculture	646	1,006
" " mercantile life.....	881	1,111

Industrial Schools.

No. of schools.....	None.	2
No. of pupils	None.	226

Mechanics' Institutes.

No. of Institutes.....	93	244
Volumes in libraries.....	154,093	367,498
No. of reading rooms	59	145
Government grant to Institutes.....	\$30,594	\$37,178

Free Libraries.

No of Free Libraries	1	11
No. of volumes.....	3,782	142,828
No. of newspapers and periodicals.....	28	1,371
No. of readers	716	56,649
Books given out	10,845	842,352
Amount expended.....	\$1,160	\$69,342

Art Schools.

No. of Art Schools.....	1	85
No. of certificates obtained	156	5,541

School Practical Science.

No. of students.....	18	143
No. on teaching staff.....	2	11
No. of graduates	3	27

University of Toronto.

No. of students in attendance.....	342	852
Expenditure on teaching staff	\$37,000	\$77,600
No. of medical students.....	None.	280

Upper Canada College.

No. of pupils.....	218	315
--------------------	-----	-----

Twenty Years' Increases.

The expenditure by the Legislature for educational purposes during the last 20 years, that is since 1872, shows the following increases :

Grants to Elementary Schools, viz. : Public, Poor and Separate Schools—increase	\$68,535 or 34 per cent.
Increase in number of pupils enrolled	31,008 or 7 per cent.
Grants for training of teachers—increase	\$32,914 or 130 per cent.
Increase in number of teachers	3,004 or 55 per cent.

Grants to Secondary Schools, viz. : High Schools and Collegiate Institutes.....	\$23,139 or 30 per cent.
Increase in High School pupils.....	14,869 or 186 per cent.
Grants for the training of High School teachers..	*\$6,125
Increase in number of teachers.....	282 or 118 per cent.

Ten Years' Increases.

Taking the same order of calculation for last 10 years, the grants would be as follows :

Total grants for all educational purposes, 10 years.....	\$5,795,739.
Amount granted for Elementary Schools in 1882.....	\$255,988
Amount granted for Elementary Schools in 1892.....	\$273,293
Increase in 10 years.....	\$17,305 or 7 per cent.
Increase in the number of pupils enrolled..	14,158 or 3 per cent.
Total grants for training of Public School teachers, 10 years.....	\$543,932
Amount granted in 1882.....	\$55,238
" " 1892.....	\$58,765
Increase in 10 years.....	\$3,527 or 7 per cent.
Increase in the number of teachers.....	1,623 or 24 per cent.
Total grants for High School purposes, 10 years.....	\$1,002,342
Amount granted in 1882 to High Schools....	\$ 84,404
" " 1892.....	\$100,000
Increase in 10 years.....	\$ 15,596 or 19 per cent.
Increase in the number of pupils enrolled	10489 or 85 per cent.
Total grants for technical education 10 years.....	\$444 818
Amount granted in 1882.....	\$36,196
" " 1892.....	\$64,374
Increase in 10 years.....	\$28,178 or 78 per cent.
Increase in the number of Institutes and Free Libraries.....	175 or 55 per cent.
Cost of civil government (education) 1882....	\$20,309
" " 1892.....	\$19,176
Decrease.....	\$ 1,133 or 6 per cent.

THE WORLD'S FAIR.

In order to represent fully the educational standing of the Province at the World's Fair, held in Chicago, a collection was made of the work of pupils in Public and High Schools. This work was afterwards classified and arranged by Dr. May, who was appointed Director of the Educational Exhibit. The work of the Art Schools, Mechanics' Institutes, Separate Schools, and other schools affiliated with the Education Department, was also exhibited. I also directed Mr. Millar, Deputy Minister of Education, to prepare an outline of the School System of the Province in

* 1886 was the first year of this payment; \$1,600 was paid in that year.

pamphlet form for distribution. Through the assistance of the Provincial Commissioner, Mr. Awrey, M.P.P., and under the personal direction of Mr. May, the exhibit was installed and ready for inspection at the opening of the Fair. A detailed report of the exhibits, and some of the opinions expressed with regard to them as made by the Director, will be found elsewhere.

Among the awards given, the following are worthy of special notice:

(1) An award was obtained for the excellence of the exhibit as a whole. This is very gratifying when the difficulties of preparing such an exhibit are considered.

(2) An award was given for our School System as a National System of education, completely organized from the Kindergarten to the University. Not having received the full report of the Jurors, I am unable to say whether any other awards of this kind were given, but even if there were, it is gratifying to know that our System of Education so commended itself to the Jurors as to entitle it to this distinction. Should it turn out that no other awards of a similar character were given, the honor will be doubly gratifying.

(3) An award was also given for the System adopted by the Department for the Professional training of teachers. So far as I know, and so far as I could gather from a personal examination of the various Systems exhibited at the World's Fair, ours is the only one that provides fully for the professional training of all classes of teachers, including Kindergarten, Public Schools and High Schools.

(4) Our System of Elementary and Secondary Education, obtained each an award for the completeness of their organization and the suitability of their courses of study.

(5) An award was given for the excellence of our Text-books, and for the System under which they were authorized. The importance of this award is worthy of special notice, as we cannot maintain the efficiency of our schools or adequately protect the public without a proper system of preparing and authorizing Text-books.

(6) Among the other awards may be mentioned, awards to Art Schools, Mechanics' Institutes, Public Schools in Cities and Towns, Public Schools in Rural Districts, Roman Catholic Separate Schools, Ladies' Colleges affiliated with the Department, the Institutes for the Blind, the Deaf and Dumb and defective classes.

The high standing obtained by the Department at Philadelphia in 1886, was fully sustained at Chicago. Indeed, many of the awards made, particularly those I have mentioned, are the most significant evidence that could be given of the excellence of our School System and of the completeness with which it provides for the education of the whole people. To obtain such distinctions in competition with the experience of educational development in Europe, and of the wonderful activities of our republican neighbors, is no small honor to those concerned in the organization of the School System of the Province of Ontario.

THE TORY MANIFESTO.

"FACTS FOR IRISH ELECTORS" IN 1883.

PROOF OF ITS AUTHENTICITY.

Affidavit of the Author.

The following is a copy of the affidavit of M. W. Kirwan, setting forth that the pamphlet called "Facts for Irish Electors" was prepared and revised by W. R. Meredith, Sir John Macdonald and C. W. Bunting, prior to the General Election of 1883, wherein an earnest appeal was made to the Irish Catholic Electors to support Conservative candidates on account of the liberality of the leader of the Opposition, and alleging that they should oppose the Mowat Government on account of their ultra-Protestant leaning.

Affidavit of M. W. Kirwan.

"I, the undersigned M. W. Kirwan, of the City of Quebec, and presently in the City of Montreal, solemnly affirm as follows:

"I am a journalist.

"When in the City of Toronto in the year 1882, I was shown a letter from Sir John Macdonald, Prime Minister of Canada, addressed to a prominent Conservative friend of mine, urging the desirability of securing my services as a writer of campaign literature for the Conservative party during the approaching Ontario Provincial Elections.

"The letter was an autograph one.

"I was accordingly engaged by H. H. Smith, of Peterborough, the organizer of the Conservative party for Ontario.

"My salary was to be \$100 a month. The understanding was that I should **assist the Conservative party by special appeals to the Irish Catholic Electors.**

"Sir John Macdonald and **Mr. Meredith**, the leader of the Opposition in the Ontario Legislature, were aware of the agreement.

"I accordingly began to write an appeal to the Irish Catholics of Ontario.

"I wrote extracts from Toronto.

"While I was in the city, I was as to the death, to write.

"This was as my residence there that place.

"When the work was completed, I was in the room in which I was in his private room.

"He received me with surprise.

"I also saw a 'private and marginal copy' of the recollection of Sir John Macdonald. He had been a member of the House of Commons. These Correspondence were published with the sheet work.

"I have a sheet work that effect.

"I remember to any state. He smiled at me, similar to the letter and question.

"I am, too, letter and question. (Private and confidential.)

Dear Sir,—
Inquiries with reference to the delay in the election to H. H.

1. About the election?
2. About the election?

"I wrote the sheet **"Facts for the Irish Catholic Electors,"** extracts from which have recently appeared in the *Globe*, of Toronto.

"While I was preparing it, I had, occasionally, to **make inquiries as to the nature and scope of my work from Mr. Meredith**, to whom I had *always easy access*.

"This was during the session of the Ontario Legislature, and as my researches were made in the Parliamentary Library, it was there that *my consultations with Mr. Meredith* generally took place.

"When the sheet, 'Facts for the Irish Catholic Electors,' was completed I **submitted a proof to Mr. Meredith** in his private room in the Queen's Hotel, and I showed a proof to Mr. Buntin in his private office in The Mail Buildings.

"He received the proof as if expecting it, and expressed no surprise.

"I also sent a proof to Sir John Macdonald, under cover, marked 'private and confidential.' It was returned to me with several marginal corrections in Sir John's handwriting. I have a distinct recollection of some of the corrections made by Sir John Macdonald. He mentioned the names of some Irish Catholics who had been appointed by him to positions of emolument and trust. These Corrections by Sir John were embodied in the sheet and published with it.

"I have also a distinct recollection of Mr. Bunting saying that the sheet would do good among the Irish Catholics, or words to that effect.

"I remember, too, that **Mr. Meredith raised no objections** to any statement made in the said sheet after reading the proof. He smiled **approvingly**, and said: 'it would do,' or something similar to that.

"I am, too, the author of the circular containing the following letter and questions:—

(Private and confidential.)

Toronto, Jan. 7, 1883.

Dear Sir,—A letter will be forwarded to you in a day or so making inquiries with reference to the Catholic vote in your riding.

Be good enough to answer the questions and forward your reply without delay to H. H. Smith, Esq., Peterboro'.

Yours faithfully, ———

QUESTIONS.

1. About how many Catholic electors are there in your riding?
2. About how many of them voted for the Conservative candidate the last election?

3. About how many voted for the Reformer?
4. About how many were there who did not vote at all?
5. Who are the Catholic clergymen in the riding?
6. How did they vote?
7. Did they take an active part in the contest, and if so, how?
8. What reasons, if any, do the Catholic electors give for supporting Mr. Mowat?
9. Have you any suggestions to make as to the best means of putting the Conservative cause fairly before the Catholic electors?
10. Give the names of a few of the most influential Catholics in your riding!
11. Send a complete list of the Catholic electors in your riding, with names and addresses.
12. Oblige by returning this list *at once*, and the reply to question *eleven*, as soon as possible.
13. Name of riding.

"These questions were also submitted to Mr. Meredith and approved by him. *It was*, to the best of my recollection, *on his suggestion* that the answers were directed to be sent to H. H. Smith, of Peterborough, although said circulars were mailed by me from Toronto. My salary was regularly paid by Mr. Smith during this time, and for several months while I was canvassing and addressing meetings of the Irish Catholic electors of Ontario.

"And I make this solemn declaration, conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the Act passed in the thirty-seventh year of Her Majesty's reign, entitled 'An Act for the suppression of voluntary and extra judicial oaths.'

"Solemnly affirmed before me at Montreal,
on this fourth day of December, A.D. 1886.

W. A. WEIR,

A Commissioner in Quebec for receiving affidavits for Ontario.

181 St. James St., Montreal.

M.W. KIRWAN."

APPOINTMENTS.

In order to correct misstatements freely made in the public prints and elsewhere as to the number of Catholics appointed by the Ontario Government to office, the following statement has been prepared for each department, giving the number, respectively, of Protestants and Catholics employed, with the salaries paid, where payment is by salary. The statements are duly certified by each department :—

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL AND ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Officers and clerks in the Executive Council and Attorney-General's Department :—

11 Protestants, with salaries aggregating	\$ 12,856
2 Catholics, with salaries aggregating	2,250

J. R. CARTWRIGHT,
Deputy Attorney-General.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

Officers and clerks at Osgoode Hall :—

53 Protestants, with salaries aggregating	\$ 68,683
7 Catholics, with salaries aggregating	6,500

J. R. CARTWRIGHT,
Deputy Attorney-General.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

Officers, clerks and employees in the Department of Education, and Normal and Model Schools, examinations, School of Practical Science, library, etc., connected with the Department of Education :—

84 Protestants, with salaries aggregating	\$ 87,530
16 Catholics, with salaries aggregating	13,870

JOHN MILLAR,
Deputy Minister.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

Officers and clerks in the Crown Lands Department :—

L

INSIDE SERVICE.

28 Protestants, with salaries aggregating.....	\$ 37,300
5 Catholics, with salaries aggregating.....	5,450

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

29 Protestants, with salaries aggregating.....	\$ 18,250
5 Catholics, with salaries aggregating.....	2,850
(17 Protestants and 4 Catholics, in addition, are paid for the number of days they work, but who are not constantly employed).	

AUBREY WHITE,

Assistant Commissioner.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Officers and clerks in and connected with Public Works Department :—

DEPARTMENTAL AND OUTSIDE SERVICES.

20 Protestants, with salaries aggregating.....	\$ 16,157
8 Catholics, with salaries aggregating.....	6,700

WILLIAM EDWARDS,

Secretary.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Officers and clerks in the Treasury Department, including audit, license and administration of justice accounts, and Registrar-General's branches, and Provincial Board of Health :—

28 Protestants, with salaries aggregating.....	\$ 31,554
6 Catholics, with salaries aggregating.....	3,810

D. E. CAMERON,

Assistant Treasurer.

SECRETARY AND REGISTRAR'S DEPARTMENT.

Officers and clerks in the Secretary and Registrar's Department, including asylums and prisons, insurance, Division Courts, registry office inspectors and game law enforcement branches :—

31 Protestants, with salaries aggregating.....	\$ 35,708
6 Catholics, with salaries aggregating.....	5,225

G. E. LUMSDEN,

Assistant Provincial Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Officers and clerks of the Department of Agriculture, and of the Ontario Agricultural College and Experimental Farm :—

32 Protestants, with salaries aggregating.....	\$ 34,550
8 Catholics, with salaries aggregating.....	5,900

(In addition to these there are 31 Protestant and 6 Catholic employees and servants in connection with the Agricultural College.)

C. C. JAMES,

Deputy Minister of Agriculture.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

Officers and clerks of the public institutions, not including attendants and servants, they being appointed by the Superintendents without reference to the Government :—

TORONTO ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE:

17 Protestants, with salaries aggregating.....	\$ 10,756
4 Catholics, with salaries aggregating.....	3,625

HAMILTON ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE:

18 Protestants, with salaries aggregating.....	\$ 12,140
3 Catholics, with salaries aggregating.....	2,100

LONDON ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE:

25 Protestants, with salaries aggregating.....	\$ 15,170
1 Catholic, with salary aggregating.....	740

KINGSTON ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE:

15 Protestants, with salaries aggregating.....	\$ 10,680
2 Catholics, with salaries aggregating.....	1,150

ORILLIA ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS:

15 Protestants, with salaries aggregating.....	\$ 8,150
3 Catholics, with salaries aggregating.....	1,300

CENTRAL PRISON—INCLUDING GUARDS:

41 Protestants, with salaries aggregating.....	\$ 28,175
7 Catholics, with salaries aggregating.....	4,600

ANDREW MERCER ONTARIO REFORMATORY FOR FEMALES AND
REFUGE FOR GIRLS:

6 Protestants, with salaries aggregating.....	\$ 3,850
1 Catholics, with salaries aggregating.....	2,250

ONTARIO REFORMATORY FOR BOYS, PENETANGUISHENE:

12 Protestants, with salaries aggregating.....	\$ 7,700
5 Catholics, with salaries aggregating.....	3,950

ONTARIO INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE DEAF
AND DUMB, BELLEVILLE:

23 Protestants, with salaries aggregating.....	\$ 14,775
4 Catholics, with salaries aggregating.....	2,250

ONTARIO INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE BLIND,
BRANTFORD:

21 Protestants, with salaries aggregating.....	\$ 12,099
3 Catholics, with salaries aggregating.....	975

MIMICO INSANE ASYLUM:

13 Protestants, with salaries aggregating.....	\$ 5,282
3 Catholics, with salaries aggregating.....	2,850

J. T. MANN,

Secretary Public Institutions Branch.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

23 Protestants, with salaries aggregating.....	\$ 18,410
8 Catholics, with salaries aggregating.....	4,450

CHARLES CLARKE,

Clerk of House.

Sheriffs—41 Protestants; 3 Catholics.

Clerks of Peace and County Attorneys—43 Protestants; 4 Catholics.

Local Masters in Chancery—38 Protestants; 3 Catholics.

Clerks of Court—41 Protestants; 3 Catholics.

Registrar Surrogate Court—39 Protestants; 3 Catholics. (With two or three exceptions, these are the same persons as the Clerks of Court.)

Registrars of Deeds—54 Protestants; 9 Catholics.

Salaried Stipendiary and Police Magistrates—32 Protestants; 3 Catholics.

J. R. CARTWRIGHT,

Deputy Attorney-General.

DIVISION COURT CLERKS AND BAILIFFS.

According to the returns obtained in June, 1889 (the last returns obtained), the Division Court Clerks appointed by the Government, were 166. Of these, 154 were Protestants and 12 were Catholics. Old Division Court Clerks, appointed by Judges under the old law, were 151; of these 144 were Protestants and 7 Catholics. The proportion remains about the same.

Of Bailiffs, 191 were appointed by the Government, viz.:—164 Protestant and 27 Catholic, and 140 were appointed by Judges under the old law, viz.:—126 Protestant and 14 Catholic. The proportion also remains about the same.

J. B. MACDONALD,
For Inspector.

License Inspectors—83 Protestants; 16 Catholics.

HENRY TOTTEN,
Chief Clerk License Branch.

SESSIONAL WRITERS.

64 Protestants, with salaries aggregating.....	\$ 9,589
15 Catholics, with salaries aggregating.....	1,625

D. SPENCE.

SESSIONAL MESSENGERS.

27 Protestants, with salaries aggregating.....	\$ 1,935
15 Catholics, with salaries aggregating.....	1,156

P. O'BRIEN.

Total population of Ontario, 1891.....2,114,321

Of this number there are 1,731,943 Protestants; 358,300

Catholics; 24,078 not specified; total.....2,114,521

Catholics are about one-sixth of the population.

Total number of appointees in inside and outside service. 1,738

One-sixth of this number would be.....290

Total number of Catholic appointees.....219

Total number of appointees in the inside service.....409

One-sixth of this number would be.....68

Total number of Catholic appointments in inside service. 71

Total number of appointees in the outside service.....1,329

One-sixth of this number would be.....221

Total number of Catholic appointees in outside service. 148

Total amount of salaries paid in inside service.....	\$418,003
One-sixth of this amount would be.....	69,667
Total amount of salaries paid to Catholic appointees in inside service.....	57,005

(Nearly all the outside service, excepting that of the public institutions above given, is paid by fees, or for the number of days employed only.)

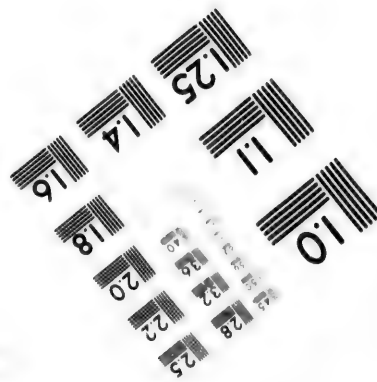
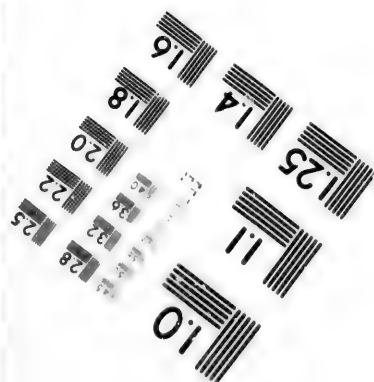
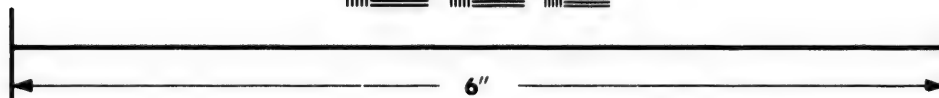
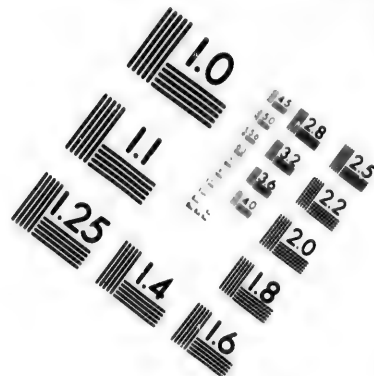
RESUME.

Department.	Protestant Officers, Clerks and Em- ployees.	Catholic Officers, Clerks and Em- ployees.
INSIDE SERVICE.		
Executive Council and Attorney-General's De- partment.....	11 with salaries aggregating \$12,866	2 with salaries aggregating \$ 2,256
Administration of Justice at Osgoode Hall.....	53 " " 68,083	7 " " 6,500
Department of Education, Normal and Model Schools, etc.....	84 " " 87,530	16 " " 13,870
Crown Lands Department:—		
Inside Service.....	28 " " 37,300	5 " " 5,450
Outside Service.....	29 " " 18,250	5 " " 2,850
Public Works Department.....	20 " " 16, 57	8 " " 6,700
Treasury Department with branches.....	28 " " 81,554	6 " " 3,810
Secretary and Registrar's Department, with branches.....	31 " " 35,708	6 " " 5,225
Department of Agriculture and Agricultural College.....	32 " " 34,550	8 " " 5,900
Legislative Assembly.....	22 " " 18,410	8 " " 4,350
Sessional Writers.....	64 " " 9,589	15 " " 1,025
Sessional Messengers.....	27 " " 1,935	15 " " 1,156
	—429	—101
OUTSIDE SERVICE.	\$372,522	\$59,786
Public Institutions including asylums and prisons	206 " " 128,777	39 " " 25,790
Division Court Clerks:—		
Appointed by the Government.....	154	12
Appointed by the judges.....	144	7
Division Court Bailiff:—		
Appointed by the Government.....	164	27
Appointed by the judges.....	126	14
Sheriffs.....	41	3
Clerks of the Peace and County Attorneys.....	43	4
Local Masters in Chancery.....	36	1
Clerks of Court.....	41	3
Registrars of Surrogate Court.....	39	3
Registrars of deeds.....	54	9
License Inspectors.....	83	16
Seventeen Protestants and four Catholics con- nected with Crown Lands Department paid for the number of days they work and who are not constantly employed.....	17	4
Thirty-one Protestant and six Catholic employees and servants connected with the Agricultural College.....	31	6
Total.....	1,610	249

A FINANCIAL SCHEDULE.

—)0(—

The General Statement appended to this Pamphlet shews the amounts derived by each county during twenty-three years—1871-1893—in the distribution of Provincial Funds. The amounts given in the columns under the various Public Institutions shew the cost connected with the Inmates that have been sent from each of the several counties. The grants for Education, Administration of Justice, etc., are also set forth in the same manner under proper headings :—



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WEBSTER, N.Y. 14580
(716) 872-4503**

1.5 28
1.5 32 25
1.5 36 22
1.5 20
1.8

1.5 11
1.5 01

GENERAL STATEMENT shewing the amount of benefit derived by each

COUNTY.	Lunatic Asylums.	Central Prison.	Reformatory for Boys.	Blind Institu- tion.
	\$ C.	\$ C.	\$ C.	\$ C.
Brant.....	152,176 28	26,669 77	30,596 01	28,845 08
Bruce.....	176,769 76	7,350 47	11,411 06	21,651 98
Carleton.....	280,981 71	35,835 94	27,323 39	15,146 13
Dufferin.....	14,480 74	905 27	841 79	9,175 80
Elgin.....	179,603 04	24,065 61	23,714 90	15,608 87
Essex.....	144,348 06	39,152 52	15,885 74	23,119 50
Frontenac.....	232,517 73	29,712 54	36,807 29	22,677 05
Stormont.....	133,267 37	12,089 42	6,848 12	4,937 88
Dundas.....	51,387 26		2,012 16	10,877 72
Glengarry.....	69,849 58		5,399 20	4,399 78
Leeds.....	146,915 91	24,820 44	10,848 27	11,844 90
Grenville.....	44,400 50	352 50	6,898 38	2,500 77
Grey.....	206,068 24	11,829 57	13,355 29	17,947 86
Haldimand.....	117,493 46	4,707 81	5,100 79	11,971 02
Haliburton.....				
Halton.....	120,050 48	3,162 53	6,614 37	5,070 11
Hastings.....	163,264 11	18,192 56	17,645 03	15,437 22
Huron.....	232,979 32	6,148 94	7,868 21	20,501 83
Kent.....	166,232 95	27,937 91	18,346 32	12,931 33
Lambton.....	241,423 37	18,147 07	37,381 27	22,736 38
Lanark.....	157,216 74	4,904 20	2,066 34	2,610 02
Lennox and Addington.....	121,146 91	3,243 64	2,764 71	7,251 07
Lincoln.....	160,968 50	23,383 29	29,598 97	9,570 19
Middlesex.....	513,502 00	67,846 09	53,157 65	26,183 02
Norfolk.....	119,346 33	7,973 64	17,414 39	14,716 98
Northumberland.....	180,881 37	24,240 25	10,709 68	9,232 31
Durham.....	122,642 69	4,174 32	9,006 55	6,208 84
Ontario.....	240,512 80	14,434 41	25,606 77	16,415 50
Oxford.....	205,871 10	28,647 95	20,358 38	6,066 67
Peel.....	135,276 78	4,807 89	1,817 89	3,846 00
Perth.....	185,350 26	6,001 20	13,268 79	12,418 00
Peterborough.....	98,372 74	6,000 65	7,525 19	11,270 51
Prescott.....	56,164 81	1,212 97	2,023 36	653 64
Russell.....	11,533 40	86 77	352 24	2,502 14
Prince Edward.....	58,841 63	1,932 10	1,953 62	11,810 00
Renfrew.....	85,305 32	5,764 36	9,462 66	22,324 44
Simcoe.....	303,301 69	21,505 26	18,133 90	18,093 15
Victoria.....	105,472 69	5,712 81	5,024 33	9,981 34
Waterloo.....	128,737 45	17,158 38	14,736 62	9,582 28
Welland.....	112,525 64	44,059 70	18,517 82	6,903 85
Wellington.....	216,649 26	19,006 48	10,803 64	22,988 29
Wentworth.....	367,848 07	128,114 94	78,765 04	41,002 62
York.....	1,174,469 64	311,461 70	119,479 76	99,447 78
Unorganized Districts.....	219,164 84	15,981 12	2,502 09	7,729 29
Total.....	8,005,521 54	1,058,754 79	759,948 98	656,189 23

County during 23 years, 1871-1893, on account of the following heads :

Deaf and Dumb Institution.	Public, Separate and High Schools.	Administration of Justice.	Agricultural Societies.	Mechanics' Institutes.	Total.
\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
23,639 14	96,669 00	89,297 90	33,880 00	19,989 43	501,762 70
24,682 23	211,516 00	67,774 56	37,000 00	19,815 13	577,951 19
33,050 42	106,755 00	102,109 42	20,850 00	4,225 10	626,277 11
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